THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 149

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS (Greater Boston Newsstands) | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Truman Fund Increased; Finns Look Toward U. S.; OPA Averts Buying Rush

The World's Day—May 21, 1943

Washington: Truman Fund Increased $100,000

An additional $100,000 to continue investigation of all phases of the military program was unanimously voted the Truman Committee by the Senate.

The Office of Price Administration rejected an Agriculture Department proposal to cancel temporarily all A, B, and C ration coupons along part of the Atlantic Seaboard, to meet the gasoline shortage emergency.

Construction of 1,000,000 tons of landing craft for invasion operations at an estimated cost of $1,700,000,000, was approved by the Senate and sent to the White House. And a measure authorizing the acquisition of 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary naval vessels, such as tankers, repair ships, transports and hospital ships, was amended and returned to the House.

Advancement to the temporary rank of lieutenant general for Maj. Gen. Ben Lear was confirmed by the Senate.

Sir William Beveridge, author of a social security plan for Britain, called on President Roosevelt with Lady Beveridge, but declined to say whether they talked about his program.

President Barclay of Liberia arrives in Washington May 26 as the guest of President Roosevelt on an official visit to the United States. President Roosevelt invited President Barclay to visit the United States when he visited Liberia on his way back from the Casablanca Conference.

Attorney General Biddle announced a federal indictment at Denver charging that seven organizations and 20 individuals conspired in violation of the antitrust laws to prevent independent rate making by motor carriers through "intimidation, boycott and other coercive practices," and thus deprived the shipping public of low cost freight transportation by truck in 14 states.

In Europe: Finnish Labor Looking Toward U. S.

Compromise overtures by Finnish Government leaders probably affecting Finland's relations with the United States, to avert an internal political crisis between labor and farm factions, are reported under way in Helsingfors. Finnish labor unions have been urging a more friendly policy toward America.

Gen. Henri Giraud is reported to have sent a new note to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and hopes have risen in London that agreement may still be possible between the two French leaders.

German people are warned that a "real victory" for either side will not be determined until the Allies attack by land. "The Allies must tear the European land from us piece by piece. We will try to prevent this," said Das Schwarze Korps, publication of the Nazi Elite Guard.

Boston: Month-End Food-Buying Rush Averted

To avert end-of-month buying rush, the Office of Price Administration today extended to June 7 the expiration date of Blue stamps G, H, and J, in War Ration Book No. 2. OPA also cautioned shoppers to remember that stores will be closed on May 30 and 31—expiration dates of sugar and coffee stamps. Meats still scarce in Greater Boston markets.

The Massachusetts House today, by a rising vote of 48 to 41, voted to reconsider yesterday's action adopting an amendment to require judges to be guided by the jury's recommendation in first degree murder cases. [Page 3.]

Local rationing boards were instructed today to invoke their full authority in dealing with violators of the pleasure-driving ban. State OPA chief Lawrence J. Bresnahan reminded them the authority to impose penalties was theirs.

National: 30 P. C. of Old Downes in New Ship

The new destroyer, USS Downes, carrying in its structure 30 per cent of the old Downes—turbines, propeller shafts, and complex machinery salvaged from Pearl Harbor—has been launched at Mare Island Navy Yard in California.

Walter W. Head was re-elected President of the Boy Scouts of America, National Council, at its annual meeting in New York. President Roosevelt was re-elected Honorary President, Herbert Hoover, Honorary Vice-President, and Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout.

As Regional National War Labor Board officials entered a conference with management and union executives employees, a sixth war plant of Chrysler Corporation in Detroit joined in a United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) strike that raised to nearly 27,500 the number of idle employees. [Page 11.]

John L. Lewis prepared to close his United Mine Workers office in New York and packed his bags for Washington amid speculation ranging from the possibility that the mine workers considered collective bargaining here in their wage dispute impossible to another that new developments might be expected in the Capital.

Africa: 1940 Vichy Labor Union Decree Repealed

Repeal of a 1940 Vichy decree under which labor unions were dissolved and their functions assumed by Government-controlled committees was announced by Gen. Henri Giraud. The repeal will be effective within three months.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Empty Its Contents Into Pan, Heat Soup—Then Eat the Can!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—In the future we may eat the soup, can and all.

Such is the prospect opened by Dr. Willard H. Dow, President and General Manager of The Dow Chemical Company.

"What about the possibility of finding a new source of tin?" Dr. Dow asked in an address at Columbia University yesterday when he received the 1943 Chandler Medal for distinguished service in natural science.

"Do we need tin? There is no reason why we should not sometime eat the containers in which food is stored. We have learned to make synthetic sausage casings and ice cream cones. Why stop there?"

Dr. Dow said synthetic rubber is here to stay and there will be as many types after the war as there are manufacturers.

For the first time, Dr. Dow continued, a key has been thrust into the chemical door unlocking the vast riches of the ocean. The handling of large volumes of ocean water has been feasible since discoveries put into practical operation during 1934.

It was largely for his contributions in the field of brine chemistry that Dr. Dow received the Chandler Medal.

"It is not without significance," Dr. Dow said, "that the capable scientists of today tend to be devoutly religious; whereas many of those who claimed to be scientists only a generation or two ago took pride in proclaiming themselves as agnostics and atheists."

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Weather Predictions

Rain, Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:34 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:48 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 8:35 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4.47 a. m.

Screws Begin To Tighten On Auto Driving

Police officials generally respond to OPA request for co-operation in enforcing latest ban.

Boston police began enforcement of the no-pleasure-driving ban at noon today. "We'll back the Office of Price Administration to the limit," declared Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh.

Corporal Arthur O'Leary, in charge of the Wrentham State Police Barracks on the Providence Turnpike, reported that in his opinion traffic along the pike had dropped off 75 per cent since the announcement of the ban and that there was little if any pleasure driving still going on.

Meanwhile OPA officials were busy preparing 10,000 printed cards on which police could report suspected violations. Th cards, distributed to the local war price and rationing boards and through them to the police, will permit listing of the following information:

Data Required

Name and address of the driver, and of the owner of the car.
Date and time of stopping the car.
Location of stopping.
Type of ration card held by the driver.
Automobile registration number.
Description of the vehicle.
Speedometer reading.
Type of ration sticker displayed on car.
Explanation given by driver of why car was at the scene of the stopping.
Comments by officer.

The cards turned in by the police to the ration boards, will be checked by board officials and if evidence of a violation seems to exist, the driver will be summoned to appear at a hearing to determine whether his gasoline ration should be revoked or reduced. Penalties will be the responsibility of the chairman of each board.

Three-Gallon Limit

Simultaneously, the eight major oil companies servicing New England have agreed to instruct their dealers not to sell to any one customer more than three gallons of gasoline at a time, except in the case of a commercial vehicle, and not to put gasoline into any passenger car whose tank was already one-quarter full.

One owner of a chain of large filling stations in the Boston area said today that customers were apparently unaware of the limits on sale of gasoline. "We have to argue with every one of them," he declared. "Incidentally," he added, "no filling station can make a profit on a three-gallon sale. You can't check tires and water, and wipe the windshield and in

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Doolittle Unit Bags 113 Planes in Day; Roosevelt Reports Strength in Pacific; Food Talks Chart Era of Collaboration

Parley of Allied Nations builds framework of structure for better-fed world.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 21—A new and unprecedented framework of international collaboration is being prepared by the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture.

Only the foundation can be laid at this time, but the larger landscape which lies ahead is becoming visible here.

Already, four new agencies of world co-operation in the interests of a better-fed and more prosperous postwar period are under consideration, and they will be brought into being if the recommendations of this Conference are adopted by even a majority of the 45 countries represented. It is too early to say what form these proposed agencies of the postwar Allied community will take, but the discussions of the agricultural and nutritional specialists of the past few days converge very largely upon these four goals:

Four Goals Listed

1. The establishment of a world pool of surplus farm commodities, with each country making a contribution to provide for the acquisition of the surplus products and each country withdrawing commodities as they are needed or can be consumed.

Such a world pool would both require and contribute to the maintenance of stabilized world farm prices and thus would fulfill one of the foremost objectives of the Conference. It would, in effect, be something very similar to an "international ever-normal granary."

2. The development of world-crop-allocation agreements, on the basis of which production and import quotas would be worked out on the pattern of the world wheat agreement which was accepted last year and automatically will go into effect at the conclusion of the war. The wheat agreement which, however, has the shortcoming of including only the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia, provides a working frame for other commodity agreements.

Hope for Agreements

Specific agreements on this character themselves would not grow out of this Conference, but a decision to promote such agree-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Stress put on shipping in Allied conferences at Washington on war's global strategy.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Half a dozen points of grand Allied strategy have been clarified by statements of Winston Churchill, by President Roosevelt, or by the dovetailing of certain far-flung events themselves in the course of the momentous inter-Allied conferences now under way here.

Mr. Roosevelt this morning told a press conference he expected these war talks with Mr. Churchill would reach final decisions some time next week.

Highlights of the new global picture pointed up by recent developments are the following:

1. Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill, in public statements or in off-the-record comments, have made plain they have no intention of being stampeded into altering original war strategy, one way or the other, by pressure groups seeking stronger emphasis on the Pacific front.

Strong Forces in Pacific

2. Mr. Churchill, for the benefit of those who needed such assurances, has re-emphasized the obvious, that Britain will stay in the war after Hitler is defeated and until "the cities and other munitions centers of Japan are in ashes."

3. Mr. Roosevelt today at a press conference repeated what Mr. Churchill had already said in his address before Congress, that there are now a greater number of American armed forces, outside of continental United States, on the Pacific than there are on any other front. This was certainly true, Mr. Roosevelt said, of Army and Navy forces, and very nearly true of aerial forces.

4. Conferences with Premier Stalin are still being sought, and a closer co-operation with Russia is at the back of much that is going on. Arrival of the special envoy, Joseph E. Davies, in Moscow, who last night delivered a sealed Roosevelt letter to Mr. Stalin, is increasingly tied in with the simultaneous Churchill-Roosevelt conference here, and may fit into Mr. Churchill's declaration that a personal face-to-face conference of Allied leaders is being sought.

Russian Base Needed

5. Attention to Russia once more emphasizes one of the key problems of inter-Allied strategy: to attack Japan a base in Asiatic Russia is desirable; to get such a base, Russia almost certainly places a condition of a second front in Europe against Hitler. Thus in this particular, as in many others, the World War is tied together and global strategy is one.

6. Finally, the single outstanding, dominating mechanical problem confronting Messrs, Churchill and Roosevelt at every point, and referred to by them in nearly every

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Airmen Score Major Victory

Ninety-one enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and 22 in sky fighting in a day of widespread actions by pilots under the command of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle in the area shown above.

91 Axis craft destroyed on ground; Flying Fortresses hit U-boat bases in Reich.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

One hundred and thirteen enemy planes have been destroyed by General Doolittle's American airmen in a single day's operations against Italy's Mediterranean outposts and the Italian mainland.

Only one American craft has been lost.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa describe the operations as "one of the greatest victory days in the history of the Strategic Air Force." This force, which General Doolittle heads, consists of United States heavy bombers and RAF medium bombers.

Twenty-two of the Axis planes apparently were shot down in combat and 91 wrecked on the ground. At least seven of those shot down were ME-323s, the huge German transports which can carry 120 men each, or about 10 tons of freight. Their presence in the air raises the fascinating possibility that the Germans have begun to withdraw key men from Southern Italy. Available advices do not say whether the transports were traveling north or south or whether they contained passengers.

The victory brings the two-day toll of Axis planes in the Italo-Mediterranean war theater to 186. Seventy-three were destroyed the day before against the loss of only four Allied craft.

In addition to these remarkable accomplishments, United Nations airmen in P-38 Lightnings have dropped three bombs on a dam 10 miles east of Sassari in Northwestern Sardinia. Neither details nor results of this undertaking are known, as yet, but it serves notice that the breaching of Germany's Möhne and Eder dams was not an isolated venture, but part of a carefully planned offensive against the mainstays of the Axis power system.

Similar attacks can be expected to follow in short order, particularly in Italy, whose dams and power plants are especially vulnerable to air attack, as is pointed out elsewhere in these columns today.

Allied headquarters, incidentally, have shown how conclusive Allied air superiority has become by announcing that 5,172 enemy aircraft were downed in engagements in the Mediterranean area between June 10, 1940, the day Italy entered the war, and the end of the Tunisian campaign.

Meantime, the attacks on northern Europe go on without serious interruption. Separate forces of United States Flying Fortresses have struck heavy new daylight blows at the U-boat yards at Emden and Wilhelmshaven, and RAF Mosquito planes have bombed Berlin for the second successive night and the fifth time since May 13.

There is little new on the fighting on Attu. An unconfirmed Vichy Radio dispatch says the trapped Japanese forces have begun to evacuate, but it is doubtful whether more than an insignificant handful could slip through the naval blockade that has been thrown about the island. Military circles in Washington say the collapse of the garrison's resistance may be only a matter of hours.

North Africa:

Whirlwind Air Action Nets 113 Axis Planes

Allied headquarters in North Africa said aircraft of a half dozen types participated in a whirlwind aerial action by the Strategic Air Force in which 91 Axis planes were destroyed on the ground and 22 Axis pilots shot down in air combat.

The Strategic Air Force, which

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Report of Spanish Navy Mutiny Reaches Mexico From Lisbon

The following extraordinary account of the sinking of a number of German and Spanish naval craft by Spanish sailors in an outbreak at El Ferrol, Spain, recalling the sinking of the French fleet in Toulon harbor, is given as it was received from unofficial Spanish sources in Mexico City. The report, which reached Mexico from Lisbon, is without official confirmation, but there is a certain amount of circumstantial evidence, which helps to add some credence to the strange story.

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Spanish naval mutiny resulting in the sinking of several German ships and most of the Spanish fleet at El Ferrol on the northwest coast of Spain was reported by unofficial Spanish sources in Mexico City last night.

The incident, which rivaled the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon in dramatic significance, took place on or about May 6, according to incomplete reports reaching Mexico City from Lisbon. Details of the story await official confirmation.

The story begins about two weeks ago with the visit of Generalissimo Francisco Franco to El Ferrol—now called El Ferrol del Caudillo because General Franco was born there. General Franco made a speech there which was not broadcast in which he was reported to have said, "The day has arrived."

Naval Arsenal Wrecked

The significance of this became apparent to the Navy personnel stationed at El Ferrol a few days later, when General Franco ordered half of the fleet stationed there to the Canaries and half to the Balearic Islands.

This may have been a move to outflank the Allied forces in North Africa and try to stave off the Axis defeat, which was then impending in Tunisia.

Upon receiving these orders, it is said, the Spanish crews took over their ships at El Ferrol, torpedoed a German cruiser of the Karlsruhe class and sank several German submarines in the harbor.

A party of Spanish marines then went to the shore and blew up the naval arsenal at El Ferrol, killing thousands of persons and burning the town. It will be remembered that a Berlin radio report of an explosion in the El Ferrol arsenal was broadcast on May 14.

The Marines then returned to their ships where they took most of the crews off on landing barges under fire from General Franco's coast artillery. Some of the Spanish sailors reached Lisbon where they took asylum in the Mexican Legation. These men were the source of the first reports received in Mexico.

At about the same time, reports received independently in Mexico City told of the scuttling of two Spanish oil tankers by their crews in the Western Atlantic. The two ships had left Aruba a few days earlier, and had apparently got wind of the move to place Spanish ships at the disposal of the Axis.

Stronger Axis Ties?

Meanwhile Spain's relations with Nazi Germany are apparently being strengthened, in spite of the Allied victory in Tunisia, in the view of Spanish experts in Washington.

On May 17 General Faupel, head of the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin and leading exponent of the "bridgehead theory" of slamming shut the Gibraltar gate to the Mediterranean by invading Spanish Morocco, arrived in Madrid. General Faupel was Hitler's first Ambassador to Franco in 1936, and he returns to Spain on a "visit of several days" by invitation of Lieut.-Gen. Jose Moscardo, chief to the Spanish Falangist Militia, whose hatred of the British is well known.

Two days earlier a delegation of 12 women leaders of the Deutscher Bund Maedchen had arrived at Madrid to confer with leaders of the feminine branch of the Falange.

On May 15 a radiocast from Berlin monitored by the Federal Com-

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Nation Told Nazis May Try To Split U. S. and Russia

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—America was warned today that the Germans are believed to be concocting a new and unscrupulous attempt to drive a wedge between the United States and its Russian ally by a propaganda device which would amount to one of the biggest hoaxes of the war.

This hoax would be the sudden "discovery" somewhere, possibly on the persons of captured Russian officers, of alleged Russian "documents" which the Germans would say contained the details of a Kremlin-inspired Communist plot against the United States.

The Germans only a few weeks ago scored a major propaganda success in breaching Russian-Polish relations through the "discovery" of the graves of thousands of allegedly Russian-slain Polish officers near Smolensk.

Now, the office of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels is believed by observers ready to try for even bigger game, and by means of a second prodigious fraud to seek to destroy the cordial relations between the United States and Russia which are vital to the prosecution of the war and the construction of the postwar peace.

The exact means and methods by which the Germans will "spring" their plot are not known. But in-

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MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—Special Envoy Joseph E. Davies conferred with Premier Stalin at the Kremlin last night and delivered President Roosevelt's secret message—a letter that some quarters thought might contain an invitation to a personal meeting with other Allied leaders.

Mr. Davies was presented to the Russian political and military chief by Admiral William H. Standley, the United States Ambassador, and was accompanied to the meeting by Vyacheslav Molotoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, with whom he previously had conferred at length.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, told of the meeting in a brief statement early today, but gave no details of what had occurred.

It was reported, however, that Mr. Davies and Mr. Stalin had a long and extremely friendly talk and that the Soviet Premier shook hands with the President's representative enthusiastically and energetically.

With the brief case containing President Roosevelt's message safely tucked under his arm, Mr. Davies went to the Kremlin directly from a reception at the United States Embassy given him by Admiral Standley.

There was no immediate indication of Premier Stalin's reaction to the President's message.

Some observers in London and Washington, however, were in-

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Japan's Navy Chief Killed in Action

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio announced today that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese Fleet, was killed "on the very front lines of the South" while directing operations against United Nations naval forces from an airplane.

A Tokyo radio announcer, in a voice which broke with emotion, gave the news to the Japanese people with these words from the official Japanese announcement: "An Imperial Headquarters communiqué issued on May 21 at 3 p. m.—Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet, while directing general strategy on the front line in April of this year, engaged in combat with the enemy and met a gallant death on a warplane."

A subsequent radiocast set the locale in the South.

Presumably the "very front lines of the South" referred to the water north of Australia, in the New Guinea or Solomon Islands area where there have been frequent naval encounters.

A Domei dispatch radiocast by the Tokyo Radio after Pearl Harbor quoted him as writing: "Any time war breaks out between Japan and the United States, I shall not be content merely to capture Guam and the Philippines and occupy Hawaii and San Francisco. I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington." Admiral Yamamoto spoke English fluently.

It was Admiral Yamamoto who planned the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, which set off the Pacific war, and Japanese Navy

Associated Press

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

Minister Shigetaro Shimada paid tribute to this trickery today as an operation "which amazed the world."

The Tokyo radiocasts said Emperor Hirohito had bestowed posthumously on Admiral Yamamoto the rank of Fleet Admiral and had decreed a state funeral for him. The Emperor decorated him with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Order of the Golden Kite. He also was made a member of the Supreme Military Council.

Navy Minister Shimada said that Admiral Yamamoto had "made Japan's position in the Greater East Asia war unshakable and impregnable" and asserted his service to Japan "will go down in history and will be remembered forever by every Japanese."

Admiral Yamamoto was Japan's foremost advocate of combined sea and air power and was known as one of the most able naval strategists in the Empire.

As spokesman for the Tokyo Naval Command, he "torpedoed" the London Naval Conference of 1934, smashing the whole structure of naval limitations and ending the building truce that gave the Pacific Ocean two decades of peace.

The announcement of his passing was contained in a terse communiqué issued by Japanese Imperial Headquarters.

The radiocast added that Admiral Mineichi Koga had been named Yamamoto's successor and "already was in command." Admiral Koga formerly was Commander of the Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters.

Admiral Yamamoto's work in "torpedoing" the London Naval Conference won him promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

He received the personal congratulations of Emperor Hirohito for directing the operations of the Japanese Navy during the campaign in the Philippines. He also received the Emperor's commendation for the sinking of the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse during the Malayan campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—News of the passing of Admiral Yamamoto came as a surprise today to American naval men, who said they were unaware of any sea-air combat in April sufficiently important to have claimed the attention of Japan's ranking officer.

Copley Square 'Shipyard' Has Its First Launching

With Copley Square, Boston, temporarily transformed into a shipyard, a railroad freight terminal, an Army camp ground and a World's Fair exhibit, and the elaborate annual Maritime Day Dinner scheduled for the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight, the Boston observance of National Maritime Week approached its climax today.

Ceremonies began at 1 p. m. when Miss Susan Saltonstall, 14-year-old daughter of Governor Saltonstall, "christened" the U. S. A. T. Bataan, a 60-foot model of a modern cargo vessel, complete with booms, winches and other cargo handling equipment, alongside the Victory Garden in the triangular center of Copley Square.

The ship is a part of the United States Army's Transportation Corps exhibition in connection with the Boston observance of Maritime Week. The exhibit is to continue through Sunday and shows types of equipment used by the Corps and a large and varied selection of the supplies that must be furnished to our armed forces in all parts of the world. It was arranged by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding general at the Boston Port of Embarkation.

Capt. Maxwell B. Grossman, Vice-President of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, Inc., and now serving in the United States Army at Washington, came to Boston in connection with the observance of Maritime Day. "The Boston observance tops those of any other city in the country," he declared as he visited the display in Copley Square and planned to attend the Maritime Day dinner tonight.

Rear Admiral Vickery

Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission who will address the Maritime Day dinner at the Copley-Plaza tonight.

Other Features

Besides the "launching" of the Bataan—which made the locality a temporary shipyard—the Army had a full-size radio shack containing all radio equipment carried by transocean freighters on exhibit with arrangements for the public to walk through it. A railroad freight car which only reached Copley Square through what is said to be one of the greatest engineering feats in local transportation history, accomplished by the Army, was displayed with equipment for feeding soldiers. It is, in effect, a field kitchen with capacity for feeding 250 troops. This is the first time that a derailed railroad car has been in Copley Square.

A full-size life boat was shown, tilted so that its equipment could be seen to advantage by the public. Such items as water tanks, rations, sails, and other paraphernalia were displayed. Army tents served as "exhibition halls" for a display of supplies and equipment sent by the Transportation Corps to overseas units all over the world. A tank and antiaircraft unit, a mobile repair shop and other features added to the broad scope and attractiveness of the exhibit.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Deputy War Shipping Administrator and Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, is to be the guest speaker at the annual Maritime Day dinner sponsored by the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, Inc., at the Copley-Plaza tonight. He is to present the United States Merchant Marine Distinguish Service Medal to two heroes of the sea at the dinner. Those to receive the decoration are: Lieut. Commander Paul H. Browne, of Nutley, N. J., a merchant ship captain formerly of Boston, for heroism at sea, and Radio Operator Kenneth Maynard, of Bellingham, Wash., a graduate of the United States Maritime Service Radio School at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, and now an instructor there, for bravery under fire at sea in rigging a temporary antenna that brought help and resulted in the saving of the entire ship's crew.

Another Medal

A third medal—this one the silver life saving medal of the Treasury Department—is to be presented at the dinner. Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby, district commander of the Coast Guard at Boston, will decorate Capt. Carl Iver Carlson, Boston fishing skipper, with the award in recognition for his leaping overboard in ice-cold water Jan. 12, 1943. This deed took place 140 miles from Boston, to attempt to rescue Augustus Powers, one of his crew who had lost his balance and fallen overboard while tending the trawl net.

Although there have been many such incidents in the long history of the New England commercial fisheries, this is said to be the first one to be officially recognized. Frank S. Davis, President of the Maritime Day Committee, who is to preside at the dinner tonight, launched the move to obtain a medal for Captain Carlson a short time after the rescue became known about four months ago. Captain Carlson, who resides in the Back Bay section of Boston, has been a fishing captain 29 years, of which 14 years have been spent on boats of the General Seafoods fleet. His rescue attempt was made from the Boston trawler Cormorant, which attained Federal recognition last spring for the outstandingly large trips of fish brought in weekly.

Clean Streets To Be Enforced Kavanagh Says

Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh today warned Bostonians that unless they observed the clean streets' law the police department will make arrests and forward recommendations for a fine and other punishments as provided by law.

The Acting Commissioner was speaking over the radio in behalf of Boston's drive to clean up its streets.

"I am making the final appeal which is also in the nature of a warning," he said. "Boston is going to be a clean city. The Police Department will maintain a position of watchful waiting. We do not expect miracles and we shall allow a reasonable amount of time to cope with this problem of cleaning up. But we want to see action."

He pointed out that the rules and regulations of the Health and Public Works Department are specific in regards to cleanliness and the police shall watch closely for any violations of those laws.

"It is the duty," he declared, "of every citizen to practice not only personal cleanliness but also city cleanliness."

Naming of Malls On Boston Common Runs Into a Snag

A City Council proposal that five malls on Boston Common be named after five branches of the service met with a snag today when Park Commissioner William Long told representatives of the Council that he would not act on their recommendation unless it had the approval of Mayor Tobin.

A telephone call was put in for the Mayor at Sea Island, Georgia, where he is enjoying a 10-day vacation, by Council President Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., who as acting Mayor would have to indorse the Council order passed last Monday.

Both Mr. Long and Wilfred Doyle, City Clerk, told members of the Council that in their opinion they have no jurisdiction over Boston Common, nor has the Acting Mayor any power to initiate a proposal such as this.

The walks would be named after the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Marines, and the Merchant Marine. At the head of each walk would be erected plaques bearing the names of men killed in the war. Dedicatory exercises are tentatively scheduled for May 30, Memorial Day.

Industrial Pay Average Soars To $41 a Week

Average industrial earnings in Massachusetts soared to a new record during April—$41 a week—the State Division of Labor Statistics reported today in its monthly survey of industrial employment and earnings. The April average showed an increase of 47 cents in the average weekly pay roll and a 31 per cent jump over April of 1942.

industrial establishments covered division reported that of the 2,082 industrial establishments covered by its survey, 46.8 per cent were wholly or partially engaged on war orders. The war plants employed a total of 353,421 wage earners, or 65.4 of all employees in the 2,082 plants covered by the report.

While the total weekly pay roll increased to $22,156,691 for the week ending nearest April 15, a 1.1 per cent raise, the number of employees declined one tenth of one per cent for a total of 540,351 employees.

The highest weekly pay average made public in the survey was $54.87 in Beverly. Other high city averages included Lynn with $48.70, Springfield $48.28, Worcester $47.70, Chicopee $47.55, Norwood $42.92, Pittsfield $42.04, and Boston $41.13.

Group of Sailors Break Up a C. I. O. Meeting at Groton

GROTON, Conn., May 21 (AP)—Submarine sailors tossed a public address system microphone over a fence yesterday at the Electric Boat Company, tore down union signs, stamped on union buttons and smashed a table during a C. I. O. organizer's attempt to speak to a luncheon crowd at the submarine building plant.

Officer H. T. Perry of the Groton police, who was present, said the sailors charged that Maurice Miller, the organizer, had referred to them during his remarks as "$50-a-month punks" but that Mr. Miller had denied using the phrase.

Mr. Perry said that police were called to the scene four times and that finally they escorted Mr. Miller to the Groton end of the Thames River bridge where he entered his own car and headed for New York.

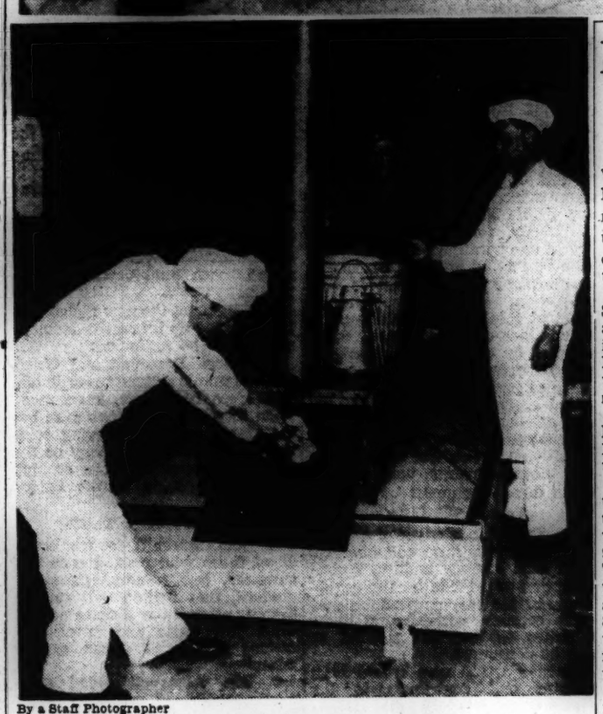
Police Capt. Bernard Chapman said that "35 or 40" sailors whose subs were being fitted out at the plant, interrupted the organizer.

Captain Chapman said that "what trouble there was had quieted down when we got there and all we did was to break up the crowd."

Letter Writer Sentenced

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Louis Sprenzel, public school janitor, was sentenced to three years in a Federal prison today for sending 200 letters to President Roosevelt threatening his life. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Sprenzel was arrested in March after a two-year investigation.

Maritime Day Livens Copley Square



By a Staff Photographer

Army Transportation 'Tools'

Opening at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the United States Army Transportation Corps exhibition in connection with Maritime Day drew many enthusiastic spectators. The lifeboat, top, is only one of the pieces of Army equipment on display. There's a radio shack, a large tank, several large guns, a jeep, and an Army Kitchen car, the interior of which is shown in the lower picture. Sergeant Charles Lane, Graceville, Minn., First Cook, left, is shown tending the oven. In the rear is Lieut. William Lawler, of Boston, and, right, Second Cook, Private Halvor Anderson, from Hensel, N. D. The portable kitchen is installed in the New Haven Railroad's freight car which, together with the other equipment, presents a strange picture in usually placid Copley Square.

Screws Commence to Tighten On Bay State Pleasure Driving

Continued from Page 1

the end have anything left of the 12-cent profit."

Regional OPA Administrator Kenneth B. Backman declared the situation was so serious that he urgently asked all filling station operators to restrict their sales similarly, without waiting for a written request from anybody.

Efforts of all agencies concerned led to the only possible conclusion, which was that expressed by Army and Navy officials in conference yesterday—namely, that this is not just a matter of personal convenience or inconvenience, but a question of whether and how soon victory will be won on the battlefronts.

State Police Order

Enforcement will be rigid, though without "snooping" or "Gestapo methods" on the part of either OPA or the police, Mr. Backman said. He added that while OPA was relying on the patriotic co-operation of the public, "action has also been taken so that this effort cannot be sabotaged by the small percentage who have been in the habit of violating the law."

John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety, today sent the following message to local and State Police departments:

"Price Administrator Brown has telegraphed the Governors of the Eastern States and in this message the OPA requested local and state police to:

(1) Stop and question all motorists driving under circumstances which indicate a violation of the ban;

(2) Question all motorists stopped for traffic violations to ascertain if they are violating the ban;

(3) Check on motorists found at race tracks, amusement parks, beaches, and other places where their presence is prima facie evidence of violation.

"In addition, all available OPA investigators will be assigned to the job of detecting violators, either independently or in cooperation with the police. Violators reported by police or OPA investigators will be promptly called up for hearing.

"Evidence of violations of the ban shall be turned over to Local War Price and Ration Boards or to OPA district offices at Boston, Worcester or Springfield. OPA enforcement officials stand ready to cooperate fully with police. Prompt action against violators promised. Only by the combined efforts of State, local and federal government can serious threat to war effort be removed."

Meat Still Plays Tag With Famous Dodo Bird

Although the food shortage picture has been definitely overshadowed this week end by the gasoline drought, there are still very few bright spots showing.

"Seems to have settled down to a low 'low' and stayed there," was the general comment among retailers, who had slim supplies of the red meats, and still lower stocks of poultry and potatoes. Pork supplies have been slightly better for two or three weeks, but still nowhere sufficient to care for demands. "And who wants roast pork every week?" asked one storekeeper.

Meantime, to avert an end-of-the-month buying rush, the OPA today extended the expiration date of Blue canned goods stamps "G," "H," and "J" from May 31 to June 7. At the same time, it announced that Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" would become valid next Monday, May 24, and would expire on July 7.

It was also pointed out that Coffee Stamp 23, and Sugar Stamp 12, in War Ration Book No. 1, will expire respectively on May 30 and May 31. Stores will be closed on both these dates—Sunday and Monday — for Memorial Day. Customers were cautioned not to wait until the last minute to exchange these stamps.

Chicago Cuts

The new, so-called "Chicago cuts" of beef have not baffled Greater Boston housewives much this week, due chiefly to the fact that there has been very little beef to cut in any style. Butchers who had beef in limited quantities found it expedient to put most of it out of sight while the new-style "bone-and-fat-in" cuts were on display on their counters. Customers were too prone to take something else if it were before them, only accepting the new cuts as a last resort.

Some poultry has found its way into the markets, but retailers report the supply to be only 5 or 10 per cent of normal. A "teaser" as one large retailer expressed it, adding that he "couldn't hope" to satisfy consumer demands.

New beef prices have been in effect nearly a week, but "let the OPA stop kidding the public," said one marketman, who referred specifically to beef liver. "No new prices have been set for liver, and we're supposed to stick to the price of a year ago last March, which was 29 cents a pound. We can't buy it for that!"

Prices Criticised

New beef prices were rapped by another dealer who pointed that top and bottom round now sell at the same price, although "there's at least 10 cents a pound difference in the value."

Another commented that he hadn't actually had enough beef to give the new price ceilings and new-style cuts a fair test.

Potatoes are still extremely scarce articles, although a few markets reported small stocks received. The Boston Market Terminal this morning reported arrival of 21 cars of fruit and vegetables, with 28 more carlots on the tracks. Tomatoes, lettuce, carrots, oranges, and grapefruit predominated, with lesser receipts of peas, beans, beets, onions, celery, and strawberries.

Native lettuce, kale, dandelions, and scallions vied with "grass" as the forerunners of what promises to be a veritable avalanche of fresh produce just around the corner as local gardens begin to deliver.

Fish was reported more plentiful this week end, and somewhat lower in price. Whole cod was bringing 15 cents a pound, three cents less than a week ago. Haddock was selling at 25 cents a pound, and fresh-opened lobster meat at $2.00 a pound.

New Haven's Summer Trains Bringing Easy Access to Cape

Cape Cod, leading Massachusetts vacationland, will be accessible to New Englanders this coming summer by train, the new rail schedule of the New Haven Railroad, effective Sunday, May 23, disclosed today.

Service between Boston and the South Shore, Boston and Plymouth, and Boston and Cape Cod, including connections at Woods Hole for Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, will be operated this coming summer on convenient schedules.

The "Day Cape Codder" between New York and Hyannis—Woods Hole also will be operated through the summer months.

Four round-trips of Sunday-only train service will be operated between Boston and Greenbush, with trains leaving South Station 9:15 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. In the opposite direction, trains will leave Greenbush 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m. and 8:55 p. m., Sundays only. These trains will stop at Braintree, Weymouth, East Weymouth and all stations to Greenbush.

For the accommodation of war-industry workers, a late evening train will be operated weekdays from Boston to Needham Heights. This train will leave South Station 11:58 p. m., making intermediate stops at all stations from Roslindale to Needham Heights, due there 12:33 a. m.

The new timetables, now available at Station Ticket Offices, should be consulted for detailed schedule changes.

Other schedule changes are:

The Seashore Express [train 40] leaving New York [G. C. T.] Fridays only at 4.05 p. m. for Westerly, will be restored to service as a relief to train 24 leaving New York at 4 p. m. In the reverse direction, train 41 will leave Providence Mondays only at 6 a. m. and operate on same schedule as last summer, due New York 9:55 a. m.

The Cabana [train 34] leaving New York at 1:15 p. m. Saturdays only, as a relief to the Yankee Clipper, train 22, will be restored to service June 12, operating to Providence only. In the reverse direction, train 35, due New York Sundays only at 10:30 p. m., will start from Providence at 6:15 p. m., stop at Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, Mystic, New London, East Lyme, Saybrook, Clinton, Madison, Guilford, New Haven, and Stamford. The additional stops west of New London will be in lieu of train 39, which will not be restored to service this coming summer.

Train 28, The Gilt Edge, leaving New York at 6 p. m. daily for Boston, will stop Thursdays and Fridays at East Lyme, and Fridays only, at Madison. The stops are in lieu of train 38, which will not be operated this summer.

Train 8, The Mayflower, leaving New York at 9 a. m. daily for Boston, will stop Sundays, only, at Madison at 10:55 a. m.

Train 176, The Senator, leaving New York at 5 p. m. daily for Boston, will stop Fridays, only, at Madison and Kingston.

Train 195, The Pilgrim, leaving Boston at 4 p. m. Sundays, only, for New York and Philadelphia, will stop at Madison Sundays, only, beginning June 13.

Train 191-389, leaving Boston at 6:05 p. m. except Sundays for New Haven and New York, will leave at 6:10 p. m., have five to 15 minute later schedule at line stations and be due at Grand Central at 11:48 p. m.

Train 542, leaving Mansfield at 12:30 a. m. daily except Sundays and Mondays, for Boston, will originate at Attleboro at 12:10 a. m., have a 20-minute later schedule Mansfield to Boston, due 1:32 a. m.

Train 809, leaving Boston at 12:30 p. m. daily, except Sundays, for Mansfield and New Bedford, will leave at 12:40 p. m. and have a 10-minute later schedule Canton Junction to Mansfield, due 1:17 p. m.

Train 587, The Comet, leaving Boston at 4:30 p. m., Sundays only, for Providence, will leave at 4:45 p. m. and have a 15-minute later schedule at line stations Canton Junction to Providence, due 5:52 p. m.

Train 191, leaving Boston at 6:05 p. m., daily except Sundays, for Providence and New Haven, will leave at 6:10 p. m. and be due Providence at 7:03 p. m.

Train 541, leaving Boston at 11:35 p. m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, for Mansfield, will be extended to Attleboro, due 12:25 a. m.

Boston and North Easton

Minor adjustments will be made in schedules of branch line trains to make main line connections.

Nedham Train

A train will be scheduled to leave Boston at 11:58 p. m. daily, except Sundays, making intermediate stops at all stations Roslindale to Needham Heights, due 12:33 a. m.

Train 940, leaving Needham Heights at 9:21 a. m., daily except Sundays, for Boston, will leave at 9:17 a. m., leave Needham at 9:20 a. m., with no other change in schedule.

Boston-Fall River

Train 809, leaving Boston at 12:30 p. m. daily except Sundays for New Bedford, will leave at 12:40 p. m. and have a 10-minute later schedule at line stations Canton Junction to New Bedford, due 2:05 p. m.

Connecting train 897, leaving Taunton at 1:32 p. m., Saturdays only, for Fall River, will leave at 1:45 p. m. and be due Fall River at 2:12 p. m.

Boston-Hartford

Train 134, leaving Hartford at 6:47 p. m., Sundays only, for Boston, will leave at 7:00 p. m., having a correspondingly later schedule at line stations Manchester to Boston, due 10:05 p. m.

Train 137, leaving Boston at 6:10 p. m. daily except Sundays, for Hartford, will leave at 6:05 p. m., having a four-minute earlier schedule at Endicott, Islington and Norwood Central, with no other change in schedule.

Train 135, leaving Boston at 6:45 p. m. Sundays only for Hartford, will leave at 6:30 p. m., have a 10 to 15 minute earlier schedule at line stations Norwood Central to Hartford, due 9:25 p. m.

Boston-Braintree

Train 651, leaving Boston at 6:25 a. m. daily except Sundays, for Braintree, will leave at 6:20 a. m., having a five-minute earlier schedule Atlantic to Braintree, due 6:45 a. m.

Train 611, leaving Boston at 7:55 a. m. daily for Braintree, will leave at 7:50 a. m., have a five-minute schedule Atlantic to Braintree, due 8:15 a. m.

Train 653, leaving Boston at 12:45 p. m., Saturdays only for Braintree, will leave at 12:50 p. m., have a five-minute later schedule Atlantic to Braintree, due 1:15 p. m.

Train 623, leaving Boston at 1:15 p. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays, for Braintree, will leave at 1:10 p. m., operating five-minutes earlier Atlantic to Braintree, due 1:35 p. m.

Train 781, leaving Boston at 1:30 p. m., Saturdays only, for Braintree and Campello, will leave at 1:50 p. m., operate express to Braintree due 2:08 p. m.

Train 625, leaving Boston at 12:45 p. m., Saturdays only, for Braintree, will leave at 1:30 p. m., have a 15-minute earlier schedule Atlantic to Braintree, due 2 p. m.

Police Officials' First Motions Up Early Next Week

Preliminary motions in the trial of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six other Boston police officials, indicted in an alleged gambling conspiracy, will be heard in Superior Criminal Court on Monday, but the illness of one of the defendants, Superintendent William W. Fallon, yesterday indicated that actual trial of the suspended seven men may be indefinitely postponed.

The motions to quash the indictments, asked by the defendants, and the motion by State Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to strike from the record affidavits charging him with impropriety in his handling of the investigation and his conduct before the Grand Jury, can be heard without having the defendants in court, it was pointed out.

The trial had already been delayed by the illness of Judge James C. Donnelly, who has now returned to the bench. In the meantime Chief Justice John P. Higgins had set May 24 for the hearing, indicating he would have a judge available at that time, in case Judge Donnelly had not returned.

Jewish Women Elect

Mrs. Ada F. York was installed as President of the Woman's Division of the American Jewish Congress of New England at the annual meeting yesterday at the Temple Ohabei Shalom in Brookline. A member of the Massachusetts and the Federal bar and long a leader in Zionist and Hadassah affairs, she was elected to head the New England organization for another year.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain, Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Light to moderate rain tonight; continued cool; rising temperature Saturday forenoon; moderate to ocasional fresh winds.

New Hampshire and Southwestern Maine: Rain, contained cool tonight; rising temperature Saturday forenoon.

Vermont: Continued cool; rain ending tonight; rising temperature Saturday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Light to moderate rain; continued cool tonight, rising temperature Saturday forenoon. Moderate to fresh winds along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:13 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Saturday, 1:36 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.

Curfew's Path To Adoption Not Yet Clear

Some opposition to the proposed curfew ordinance for Boston is expected to develop late today at the continuation of a public hearing on the measure in the City Council Chamber before the Council's Committee on Ordinances.

At yesterday's hearing, for example, proponents of the curfew as partial check, at least, to the continuing rise of juvenile delinquency in Boston, were for the most part agreed that the hour children should be off the streets be fixed at 11 p. m. rather than the 9 o'clock limit proposed by the Committee.

Such an hour was considered more practical by such proponents of the measure as the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherril, the Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, and Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh when it comes to enforcement.

The proposed ordinance, drafted by Councilor Joseph M. Scannell of South Boston, would compel children to be off the streets by 9 p. m. in certain sections of the City. Others who favored its adoption included Judge John Forbes Perkins of the Juvenile Court and the Court's Probation Officers, John J. Connelly and Miss Margaret B. Sullivan.

The Rev. James H. Doyle, representing William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, told the Council Committee that the Cardinal is "vitally interested" in the problem of juvenile delinquency, but added that he was not authorized to say whether Cardinal O'Connell favors a curfew.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "French Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital will be given by Dorothy Hunniford, contralto, and Leo Litwin, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Three free films, "Light Waves and Their Uses," "Desert in Bloom," and "Marshland Mysteries," will be shown by the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m.

Under the auspices of France Forever, M. André Morize, Professor at Harvard University, will give a lecture in French on "La France et la paix future," at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Ave., at 3:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

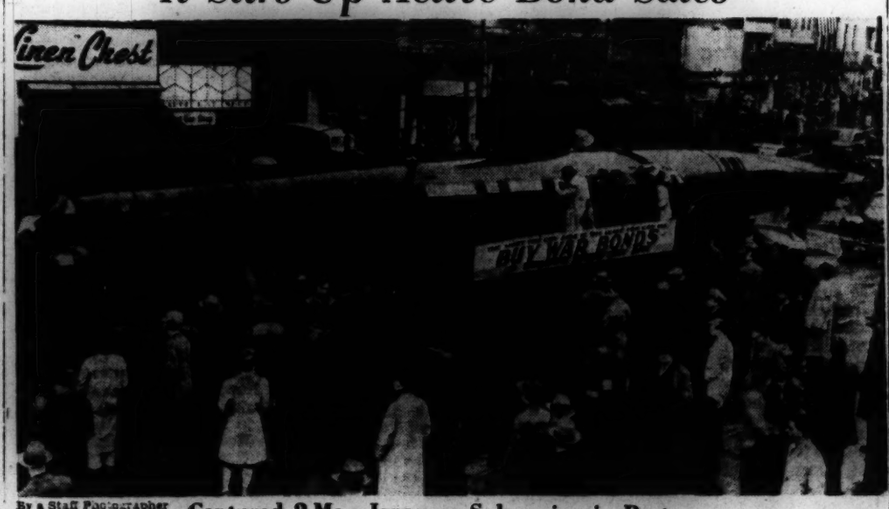
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

It Stirs Up Active Bond Sales



By a Staff Photographer

Captured 2-Man Japanese Submarine in Boston

On view today at the Tremont Street curb bordering Boston Common, the enemy submersible is shown with buyers of war bonds and stamps peeking inside. The craft, on tour for the United States Treasury's bond-sale campaign, was captured in Hawaii after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Today as special events on the sub's deck, six young men were sworn into the Navy's construction battalions, and three merchant seamen received war-service bars from the United States War Shipping Administration for action against the enemy.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

NO RATION STAMPS NEEDED FOR THESE!
Here are two good meat-stretchers, easy to use, inexpensive, and not a coupon needed for either! They're one reason why our non-rationed shelf is attracting such favorable attention.
Chef Manos Instant Consomme 10c
RHODES BROS. CO.
Charge Accounts Solicited. Free Delivery
170 Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
Golden Rich Gravy Mix 2 for 19c

PREPARE for SUMMER
TROPI-TEX SUITS $32.50
PALM BEACH SUITS $19.50
LEO HIRSH, Inc.
250 Huntington Ave., opp. Sym. Hall
"Complete Men's Outfitters"

PERMANENT WAVES and HAIR CARE
Jones Beauty Center
739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Com. 8194

FANEUIL FRUIT EX.
A Conveniently Located Store
259 Mass. Avenue Boston

Two Kinds of Value
There are two kinds of value now—money and points. You can be sure of getting full measure of both kinds when you shop at
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Tel. Com. 3079 Boston, Mass.

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One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Boston Redeems Itself; Second Test Big Success

Citizens, servicemen and ARP personnel performed with such intelligence and dispatch during yesterday's surprise air raid test in Greater Boston that they thoroughly redeemed themselves for their apathetic response during Tuesday's fiasco.

This was the opinion today of local Civilian Defense officials who unhesitatingly pronounced the second practice twilight alert within 48 hours a "tremendous success." One of them, Michael T. Kelleher, the Director of Region 5—the 41 towns, including Boston, in which the test was held—described it as "the best he had ever seen."

The first audible signal, mobilizing civilian defense personnel, sounded at 6:56 p. m., and its sustained blast brought not only wardens to their posts, but found the Army Military Police and the Navy Shore Patrol swinging into action, anxious to prevent recurrence of the sorry showing made by soldiers and sailors during the first test.

The MP's and the SP's politely but firmly cleared the walks in Boston Common and the downtown streets of men in uniform seconds after the blue signal. They had received the confidential yellow alert at 6:40 p. m.

Meanwhile police in the traffic control car cruised through the business and amusement sections warning pedestrians and motorists that the mobilization was under way. A 15-minute interval elapsed before the series of short blasts, or red signal, denoting "planes overhead," was sounded at 7:11 p. m., giving ARP personnel plenty of time to get to their posts.

Since the streets had been cleared of servicemen shortly after the first audible signal, it was a relatively simple matter for wardens to get civilians under cover and stop traffic when the red whoop occurred. Under cover they remained, Boston a quiet contrast to Tuesday, until the second blue signal was relayed over the city's public address system at 7:21. The all clear came 20 minutes later.

John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Public Safety Committee, said official reports from the 12 divisions in the city showed only three violations of ARP rules and that these violations would be prosecuted. Near perfect observance was also reported throughout the metropolitan area.

It was understood that the longer gap between the first and second signals had proved so successful in mobilizing ARP that the practice would be standard in practice tests in the future unless the Army's First Service Command decreed otherwise.

Horsebacking to Granite State

By a Staff Photographer

Sargent Girls Leave Milton for Peterborough Camp

Riding the horses they will use this coming summer, and thus saving trucking as well as their own bus and train transportation, these students at Boston University's physical education branch expect to reach Peterborough tomorrow evening. Top—Just before start of long ride. Below—Left to right, Lida Stroham of White Plains, N. Y.; Anne Melek of Jewett City, Conn.; Agnes Bailey of Fulton, N. Y.; Florence Olson of Groton; Mary Smith of Irwin, Pa.; Sally Bemis of Washington, D. C., and Jean Kershaw of Fort Benning, Ga.

House Votes To Reconsider Sentence Bill

State House Roundup

The House today voted to reconsider its action of yesterday in which it approved a bill adopting a measure empowering Massachusetts juries to stipulate life imprisonment as punishment for first degree murder, with the jury's decision to be mandatory upon the sentencing judge. A standing vote of 48-to-41 was made by the House to reconsider the bill. Further action was postponed until Monday.

The measure is a redraft of an enacted bill returned by Governor Saltonstall because it did not make the jury's decision mandatory upon the judge. He insisted such a measure placed too heavy a burden upon the presiding judge.

If the Senate fails to concur with the House, the originally enacted bill will be returned to the House on the question of re-enactment. House approval came on an 87-to-76 roll-call vote.

Hammond Inquiry

Before the House today is the recommendation of the Legislative Committee on Rules for rejection of a proposal for a legislative inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the ouster of Miss Natalie Hays Hammond as commandant of the Women's Defense Committee.

Old-Age Assistance

Awaiting engrossment in the House today is a bill liberalizing Massachusetts old age assistance law. Beating down several more liberal proposals, including one to make it mandatory that every recipient received at least $30 a month, the House yesterday ordered the bill to a third reading.

The legislation requires cities and towns to meet State standards of aid, a 15 per cent increase in the exemption to children living apart from their needy aged parents, when children are required to contribute to their support. It also contains other liberalizing provisions.

"Juke" Box Tax

Legislation to license "juke" boxes was resurrected in the House yesterday, when an adverse Ways and Means Committee report was overturned. Massachusetts would receive $2,500,000 in annual revenue if the boxes are licensed, Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of Boston asserted.

House Committee Clips $1,322,995 From Budget

Work on the $162,271,146 biennial State budget reported out by the House Committee on Ways and Means began in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today.

The budget was given a second reading after which further action was postponed until Monday. Representative Michael J. Neville, of Cambridge, Democratic floor leader, asked the Democratic members offer today any proposed amendments to the budget so that they may be printed on the House Calendar for Monday, when debate will be opened.

Before the House session on Monday a Democratic caucus will be held on the budget to determine the minority party position on various items. It is anticipated that debate on the appropriations bill will be kept to a minimum, and that approval by the House will be swift.

The House Committee's budget total is $1,322,995 less than that submitted by Governor Saltonstall in January.

The recommended budget is for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1943, and ending June 30, 1945. Earlier the Legislature had made appropriations covering the period from Dec. 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943, to bridge the financial gap caused by a shift of the fiscal year opening from Dec. 1 to July 1.

Effects of Less Gas Revenue

Effect of declining State gasoline tax revenue is felt by cities and towns in the slump in gasoline tax revenue to be distributed to the cities and towns for local highway purposes and tax reduction purposes. Compared to a $10,000,000 annual distribution in 1941 and 1942, the pending budget provides only $7,100,000 in 1944 and $6,800,000 in 1945.

Even this distribution is being accomplished only by substantial reduction of State highway work, mostly caused by war construction restrictions.

The budget, as it emerged from the Ways and Means Committee, provides a total of $6,800,000 for war emergencies. Of this $4,800,000 is contained in the general fund appropriations totaling $118,436,070 for the biennium, and $2,000,000 is contained in the highway fund appropriations, totaling $43,835,076 for the two-year period.

State Debt Low

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, explained that the general fund's emergency appropriations are set aside for these purposes:

Deficiency and commodity price increases, $1,000,000; Army training at the Massachusetts State College, $900,000; postwar planning, $1,000,000; guarding water supplies, $600,000; welfare cost increases as the result of pending old-age assistance liberalization legislation, $1,000,000; miscellaneous, $300,000. The $2,000,000 war fund in the highway appropriations has been set aside to offset declining gasoline tax revenue.

Discussing the State debt, Representative Bigelow said that payments on the debt in 1944 will cut the State debt total to $4,100,000 by Jan. 1, 1945, the lowest point in several decades. In 1939, he said, the debt was $40,700,000.

However, the debt total in 1943 may be somewhat larger than the $4,100,000 level, as the Ways and Means Committee still has before it a proposed $4,500,000 bond issue for improvement and expansion of the Commonwealth Airport. Governor Saltonstall recommended a $3,000,000 bond issue in his January budget message, but the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety increased the amount to $4,500,000

Regarding the budget, Representative Bigelow explained that the reductions made compared to the 1941-42 biennial budget are due mainly to war conditions curtailing outlays for building and highways.

Youths Are Urged to Enlist In the Coast Guard Service

War Activities in New England

"Got a coast you want guarded, buddie?" That's the question the nation's Coast Guard asks the world today, as the blue-garbed guardsmen fight in every major theater of operations, in an unprecedented expansion of war activities even for a service antedating the Navy itself.

To do this world-wide job, the Guard depends upon the volunteering of youth, "a wellspring of democracy," according to the Guard headquarters here which is urging 17-year-old youths to offer their services immediately.

Guard enlistment is one of the few ways in which a person can volunteer, for at the age of 18 he is subject to the draft, it was stressed. Therefore, youth signing for the Guard can approach the stature of their forefathers who volunteered to stand on Lexington's Green, recruiting officials point out.

Emphasizing the moral advantages of volunteering over conscription, the Guard officials say their method of increasing the Guard enhances morale.

"In the nation's hour of need, the Guard will not fail, nor will American youth, true to its heritage of individual responsibility, fail the Guard," believe these officials, whose recruiting headquarters are at 70 State Street in Boston.

Ship Launchings

Increasing the merchant and fighting fleets, ship launchings tomorrow include:

The 78th Liberty ship to be built at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard, South Portland, Maine, named for George Patten of Bath, captain of militia in the War of 1812, first president of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, and co-owner, with his brother, of one of the largest fleets of square-riggers in the nation. Sponsor is Mrs. Harvey S. Thomas of New York, wife of an American Brass Company official.

A destroyer at Bath, Maine, named for Admiral William B. Caperton, veteran officer of Spanish, Mexican, Haitian, Dominican and World War campaigns. His daughter, Miss Marguerite Caperton of Newport, R. I., is sponsor.

A net tender, at Snow Shipyards, Rockland, Maine, sponsored by Mrs. Anne Draper of Bath, wife of a Navy officer attached to the Navy's Supervisor of Shipbuilding at Bath.

Dance Volunteers

For the first of a series of dances and entertainments sponsored by Camp Edwards, 1,000 girls have volunteered to provide their own transportation to a mammoth ball Sunday at the Anti-Aircraft Training Center. They are coming from Middleboro, New Bedford, Taunton, Brockton, Hyannis, Plymouth, Quincy, and Providence.

Song Writers

WAAC auxiliaries who can write music are being requested at Fort Devens to submit manuscripts for use at the camp. Capt. L. E. Watters, Music Officer of the First Service Command, who is one of 23 such officers in the Army, is supervising the drive for budding composers.

Rookies Good Shots

When 105 out of 107 recruits with only four weeks of training qualified as marksmen or sharpshooters at Camp Edwards, officers today reported the high percentage may be a record of some sort.

As the first group to study 20 subjects in the First Service Command Basic Training Center on the Cape, the men were "limited service" trainees.

Many of the men who qualified on the rifle range were taught to shoot left handed, to make the best use of their faculties, it was pointed out.

Armenian Rally

Members of the "Armenian American Citizens Union to Aid Armenia" invite the public to attend a state-wide rally Sunday afternoon at the Hotel Bradford to raise funds for enough tanks for a battalion on the Russian front.

N. Balian, chairman of the Committee, explained that the funds will enable orders to be placed in addition to lend-lease orders in American factories. Co-operating with the Soviet Union in channeling funds and equipment to the fighting front, the Armenian group has invited A. D. Kisileve, Russian Consul of New York, to attend, Mr. Balian said.

Sargent Girls Ride Horses To Peterborough

Fifteen college girls mounted horses this morning and set out for Peterborough, N. H., their luggage in two horsedrawn carriages behind them.

They are the riding class at Boston University's Sargent College, and their destination is the School's summer quarters. In former years, the girls went by bus or train, and the horses by truck, but transportation for man and beast being what it is this year, the cavalcade started off as a unit.

They left from the stables on Hillside Avenue, Milton, where the horses are kept in winter. With them was Col. Nicolas Yanoff, their riding instructor. They expect to reach Groton by six o'clock this evening. Tomorrow morning they will resume the trek and they expect to arrive in Peterborough in time for Saturday-night supper.

The curriculum at Sargent College calls for a month's practice work in outdoor activities at the camp.

The girls who rode out from Milton this morning are: Margaret Fuller, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa., President of the Riding School, Jean Kershaw, Fort Benning, Ga., Sally Bemis, Washington, D. C., Agnes Bailey, New York City, Florence Olsen, Groton, Mass., Lida Strohman, White Plains, N. Y., Mary Smith, Irwin, Pa., Anne Malek, Jewett City, Conn.

Radcliffe Exercises Begin

Radcliffe seniors will march into the First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, on Sunday afternoon to hear their baccalaureate sermon delivered by the Very Rev. Angus Dun, dean of the Episcopal Theological School. They will receive their diplomas on Wednesday at 11 a. m. in Sanders Theater, when approximately 45 per cent of their number will graduate with honors. Degrees will be conferred upon 132 seniors and 47 graduate students.

The 60th annual commencement festivities began today with the arrival of alumnae to attend a conference on "Women in American Life" at Longfellow Hall at 2 o'clock. The Alumnae Luncheon, which this year takes the place of the usual more formal dinner, will be held at the Hotel Continental tomorrow at 1:15 p. m.

Chief social event will be the observance of senior class night on Monday with the traditional lantern procession, step-singing, and a reception for seniors and their guests at Agassiz House.

Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe, today awarded certificates to 14 graduates of the Radcliffe Training Course in Personnel Administration at a luncheon at the Harvard Faculty Club. The luncheon climaxed a four-day conference on "Personnel Relations."

Given annually under the direction of Mrs. Dwight E. Harken, the course prepares a limited number of college graduates for personnel positions in private industry and government agencies. It combines class lectures and practical work in factories, stores, and placement agencies. The course reopens July 5.

Students receiving certificates today included: Ellen Adams, Oberlin, Ohio; Isabelle Birnie, Bloomfield, N. J.; Frances Carman, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mary Jane Farrell, Toledo, Ohio; Ruth Hall, Eugene, Ore.; Mrs. Renee Arnstein MacDermott, Akron, Ohio; Gertrude McGill, Marblehead, Mass.; Mary Murphy, Charlestown, Mass., Ruth Newell, Rochester, N. Y.; Nancy Peery, Tazewell, Va.; Barbara Rimbach, Arlington, Mass.; Mary Emily Searcy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Etta Stanton, St. Louis, Mo.; and Dorothy Sweet, Seattle, Wash.

Textile Union Buys 50-Room Inn on Lake

A 50-room summer resort on Webster Lake has been bought by the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as a recreation center for its members. The building, originally named Indian Inn, will hereafter be Textile Lodge.

Purchase was made by the Central Massachusetts Joint Board of the union. The lake, which is 17 miles from Worcester, the headquarters of the Central Board, is the largest in Massachusetts.

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Boy Clown Of the Circus Has Big Day

It was pay day at the Circus yesterday for the Big Show's newest performer—a young chap who stopped the afternoon performance as he made his debut as a "regular."

Back in the Clowns' Dressing Room at the Boston Garden, Curtis Deane Genders, 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Genders, better known as The Flying Comets, was busily removing his clown makeup when someone shoved the brown envelope into his small hand. Proudly, he took it later to his mother. It contained a shiny nickel.

A few minutes before, Curtis had celebrated his birthday by appearing in the big arena with the troupe of clowns. A bit bashful at first, and half inclined to run back through the entrance, nevertheless, he waved his arms when a spotlight picked him out, and the crowd roared, thinking him about the smallest midget they'd ever seen. Later on, he rode the fire truck when the clowns made their thrilling "rescues" at the House Afire set.

His circus friends had outfitted him for the occasion in bright striped overalls, fancy blouse, big bow tie, funny hat—and the clown grease paint. Curtis has been with circuses since he was a month old, and even been carried around by his mother in the parade. But, this was his first appearance as a trouper.

Ambition? Well, he'd rather like to be a featured performer sometime.

Two Honor-Hat Winner

Official United States Navy

Radcliffe Graduate Doubly Honored

Alice Diana Fraser, of Cambridge, Mass., having graduated in 3½ years from Radcliffe College with Phi Beta Kappa, magna cum laude, has just received notice of her appointment to Officer Training School for Waves at Northampton, Mass. Cecil E. Fraser, Assistant Dean of the Harvard Business School, who was in the Army overseas during World War I, is her father.

Bates Announces Four Retirements

LEWISTON, Maine, May 21 (AP)—The retirement of four members of the faculty was announced to the Bates College trustees at their annual meeting today.

Dr. Clifton Daggett Gray, President of the college, said today that Prof. R. R. N. Gould, Prof. William R. Whitehorne, Prof. Halbert Hains Britan and Prof. Fred A. Knapp all had reached retirement age.

Dr. Gray also announced the following additions to the faculty: Mary Louise Carlson, instructor of classical languages; Roscoe Stinetorf, assistant professor of physics; Donald S. Allen, assistant professor of chemistry; Harold Smith, instructor of physics and mathematics.

Mrs. Ida G. Stewart

Mrs. Ida G. Stewart, C. S. B., passed on at her residence in Coral Gables, Florida, May 18, 1943.

Mrs. Stewart was a member of the Normal Class, Board of Education, in June, 1901, and taught classes in Christian Science in Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass. Mrs. Stewart was the wife of Allison V. Stewart, C. S. B., formerly publisher of the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and a Director of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

No service will be held in Coral Gables. A private service will be held at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

Crimson Suspends

Harvard's Crimson 70-year-old student publication, announced today that it will suspend publication on May 27 for the duration, but will continue to publish the Harvard Service News, which will come out twice a week beginning July 1.

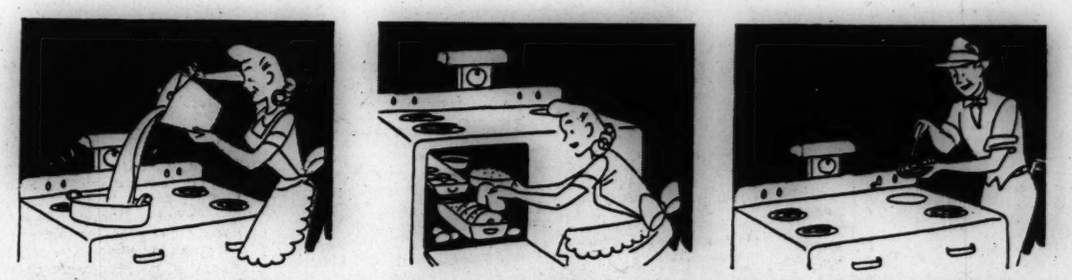
No. 3 in a Series on "How to Keep 'em Working"

How to make your electric range last longer

1. Keep oven and surface units clean. If food or liquid spills on open coil type of surface unit, shut off current and remove residue with soft brush. Flat-bottomed utensils are suggested for best efficiency.

2. Rotate use of burners as you would the spare tire on your car. It will prolong their life. Surveys show left front unit is used 90% of the time. Are you overworking it, too?

3. Start on high until active cooking begins . . . then reduce heat. It's a good idea to use covered utensils. This shortens cooking time and helps to save precious vitamins.



4. Don't use too much water. Only a minimum amount of water in a pan is necessary in cooking vegetables. The less water you use, the more vitamins and minerals you'll save.

5. Make full use of your oven. Plan your meals in advance. Roast your meat, steam your vegetables, and bake your dessert in the oven at the same time. It's as convenient as it is economical.

6. Have it checked occasionally. Your range was built to last. However, should it require repairs, have it checked immediately by a reliable serviceman. Don't try to fix it yourself.

★ BOSTON EDISON COMPANY ★

Victorian to the Modern, All on One Westwood Plot

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From 14 rooms in a bulky, old, three-story Victorian dwelling down to five rooms on one floor in a compact, plywood panel house seems like a long leap for any family, but for Mrs. Joseph L. Fisher of Westwood, Mass., it was merely a case of moving into her own backyard.

What is more, it cost Mrs. Fisher more to buy the new, small house than it did to build the old 14-room house, the comparable figures being $3,500 against $4,000. She didn't try to imply what that meant for modern construction, other than to say that she has more comforts and conveniences in five rooms than she used to have in 14 rooms.

The inference could be that home buyers invest in quality these days rather than quantity.

At any rate, Mrs. Fisher doesn't profess to being a philosopher or an economist but merely a person who finds it much more convenient to take care of five rooms than 14 rooms, to keep warmer in the winter with about half as much expense and to pay practically nothing a year for maintenance instead of listing repairs at the top of the annual budget items.

Water Enough for Two Houses

For 50 years Mrs. Fisher lived with her family in the big Victorian landmark on Westwood's main street, which is still unique in having its own water rights sufficient to supply several other houses and a grocery store. A year and a half ago there was no more need for the large house. She became a symbol of a modern family trend out of big houses into small houses.

From then on, things moved amazingly fast for Mrs. Fisher. She ordered a plywood house through the mails from the Foster Gunnison Corporation in Milwaukee. It came by truck and train. She sold the old house at a much higher price than she paid for it, commensurate, with modern price levels. The new-house company called her up and asked if she would like to see her modern quarters under construction.

"Naturally, I said yes," Mrs. Fisher recalled. "So the manufacturer told me to come early the next day and I could see the house in building. I thought 10 o'clock would be plenty early, so that's when I arrived.

"And do you know? The house was almost finished excepting for the interior. The walls were up, the roof was on and the interior partitions were swinging into place. Was I surprised?"

As one comes down Westwood's main thoroughfare, the big 14-room house strikes a sharp contrast with the small, white home in the backyard. Mrs. Fisher owned a few acres of land here, and subtracted enough ground from the original estate to build the new place. Thus the old and the new stand side by side and Mrs. Fisher lives in the environment of 50 years standing.

Comparison of Heating Costs

The new house, of course, is air conditioned. "So was the big house," she chuckled, "only in an airy sort of way." Her heat bills run about $60 a year, compared with a normal expenditure well up in the three figures for the old place. The compact kitchen is a time-saver and an endless source of joy to the householder. There are steel casement windows and the interior is all plywood from ceilings to doors and walls, excepting the floors.

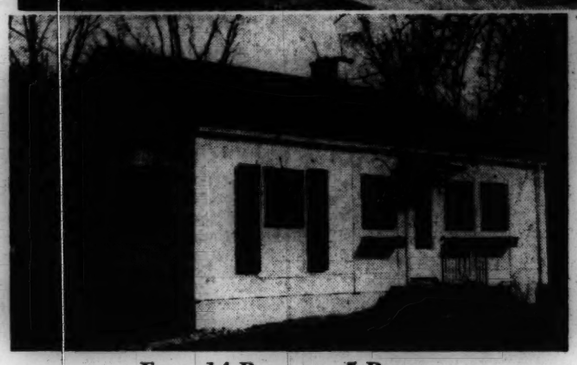
Mrs. Fisher showed me around the house in 10 minutes, whereas in the old house, she remarked with a smile: "It was little short of a Cook's tour."

"How about a basement?"

That's where Mrs. Fisher is still old-fashioned. She had lived so long in houses with basements that she had to have one, although it was not included in the original plans of the Gunnison house. Thus, it was an old-fashioned idea that helped to build up present-day costs of erection since excavation is a major expense in home building.

Thus the small Fisher homestead stands today a promise of what will be constructed in a vast scale after the war, with wartime improvements. She was one of the last civilian buyers of a Gunnison home, since this corporation has gone to war. The manufacturer is advertised as the only company in the United States to have its own complete nation-wide dealer organization in every state. It claims to be the only company with a complete range of homes from $3,000 to $10,000. They are called victory homes, miracle homes and de luxe homes.

50 Years of Housing



From 14 Rooms to 5 Rooms

That's what occurred in the experience of Mrs. Joseph L. Fisher of Westwood, Mass., who moved from the big house shown in the foreground of upper picture, to the small one, a little more than a year ago. Here is a sharp contrast between the Victorian and the modern on Westwood's main street. Below is shown the small, plywood house which Mrs. Fisher had built in the yard of the big house.

Business Protection

Business properties hit by the war would be exempted from foreclosures and seizure for nonpayment of taxes until a year after the war, under the terms of a bill reported favorably in the Massachusetts House yesterday by the Committee on Judiciary. This is only one part of a comprehensive legislative campaign to protect small businessmen and property owners from being wiped out by the war and to give them time to get back on their feet when peacetime production returns.

War Official And Green On Radio Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, speak tonight on "Labor for Victory," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

American, English, French, and Cuban composers will be represented on Cities Service Concert program, with Dr. Frank Black conducting the orchestra, Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, baritone, soloists, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, speaks on "The Future of Small Nations in Europe," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

The NBC String Quartet presents the first radio performance of the Sustenuto from the Quartet by Marcelle de Marziarly. The second selection is Mozart's Quartet in E flat, NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m.

Joseph Schuster, 'cellist, and Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, are heard in Brahms' E minor Sonata, opus 38, No. 1. Mr. Schuster's solo is Bach's "Arioso" for 'cello, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

The Boston "Pops" Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Fiedler, will play Ravel's "Bolero," the Wedding March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Golden Cockerel," Overture to Rossini's "William Tell," Handel's Largo, and Steiner's "Hora Burlesca," BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

"Labor Strikes in Wartime," with special emphasis on the present controversy between John L. Lewis and the War Labor Board, will be discussed on People's Platform, CBS, 6:15 p. m., WEEI, by recording, Sunday, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Rachmaninoff's "Ecstasy of Spring" will be sung by the chorus on the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir and Organ program. The choir also sings Strauss' "Devotion," Tchaikovsky's "O Praise Ye God." CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

Dr. Walter Bruno has chosen Beethoven's Leonore Overture No. 3, the Eighth Symphony in F, and the Fifth Symphony in C minor for the first program of the New York - Philharmonic Symphony's new series. Carl Van Doren, American historian, is to preside over a new historical feature, to be conducted during the intermission period, entitled "Our American Scriptures," presenting each week a guest star. Fredric March, the first guest, will read Lincoln's Farewell speech to his townsmen in Springfield, Ill., CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the NBC Summer Symphony in a Victor Herbert Memorial Program. Included in the Herbert selections is the Second Concerto for Violincello, with Frank Miller, 'cellist, as soloist, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Northwestern University Reviewing Stand will discuss the importance of "Unity for the United Nations," MBS-WNAC, 12 noon. "The Strategy of Food," now and in the postwar world, will be discussed on the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m. Three Congressmen and a labor union representative will discuss John L. Lewis' labor policies and the Anti-Strike Bill on the American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Sally Benson, author, and John Kieran, Information Please expert, speak from New York with Maj. David Nivens, former film star, and H. G. Wells, author, in London, on the trans-Atlantic Forum Answering You, MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Trans-Atlantic Call: People to People, takes its listeners to the State of Maine to hear from typical residents, CBS, 12 noon, WEEI, by recording, 8 p. m.

Jean Hersholt is guest star on Radio Reader's Digest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. and at 9:30 p. m., on same station, Fred Allen will have George Jessel as his guest.

An American captain at the controls of a 38-ton General Sherman tank on the road to Tunis is the hero of "The Road to Berlin," a dramatization presented on "The Man Behind the Gun," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, May 22
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Victory Gardening in R. I. Runs to 66 P. C. of Families

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21—The prospect is that Rhode Island Victory gardeners will harvest bumper crops this year. First reports began coming in this week on a poll being taken to determine how many Rhode Island families have gardens under way. In some sections the percentage of new Victory gardeners runs as high as 66.

Early returns from East Providence, largely a suburban community, indicated a particularly high percentage of backyard farmers.

School children are playing an important role in the Victory Garden campaign. One of the most successful projects is under way at Coventry High School where the boy students in the agricultural class are now tending a large plot converted into a garden in the rear of the school.

Last fall and winter the boys studying agriculture tested several hundreds of packages of seed and prepared cold frames. Earlier this spring they planted vegetables in the cold frames and now with warmer weather they have moved outside to carry on the project.

Girl students in the home economics classes will can part of the garden produce for use in the school's cafeteria next winter.

"Block" Plan Extended

The "block" plan of civilian defense organization, which has proved successful in Newport, now is being extended to most of the communities in the State, G. W. Hall Smith of the State Council of Defense announced this week.

The plan provides a method for reaching every household quickly, either to give or to obtain information. It is set up in a pattern similar to the air-raid warden establishment. A block leader is named in charge of eight or 10 families. Eight or 10 block leaders are under a group leader, and several group leaders are under a section leader. In the larger communities there is still a higher designation—namely, district leader. Over all are the various community and State councils of defense.

As an example to show how the system operates, Mr. Smith cited the experience in Newport last winter when information was sought from every household on the fuel situation. The word went down from district leaders to section leaders and finally to the block leaders, who canvassed the families on their blocks. One of the block leaders reported an elderly woman living alone in her home where the fuel supply was exhausted.

In a test performance, the City obtained the answer to a question by way of the information network within three hours.

The block plan already has been established in Westerly, Warwick, East Providence, and Middletown.

The State Council of Defense proposes to issue armbands to the block leaders later on.

School Close Early

School officials of Central Falls agreed to continue the early afternoon closings which have been in force since the period of fuel shortage last winter.

Students struck when the School Board decided to leave the emergency schedule of class hours and return to the former schedule with closing for the day at 3 p. m. Students pointed out that they had obtained part-time employment in war plants and would have to give up the work if school classes were carried over into the afternoon.

The regular schedule provided for the schools to open at 8:30 in the morning and close at 3 in the afternoon, with 80 minutes out for lunch. The emergency schedule moved the opening to 8 a. m., skipped the lunch period and put the closing at 1 p. m.

High Pay in Building

Building trades workers in Massachusetts averaged in April 41.4 hours and $51.63 a week and $1.246 an hour, according to reports from 652 contractors made to the Division of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—War Ration Book 3 will be issued soon after this date as replacement for Books 1 and 2 when needed on basis of mailed applications now being distributed.

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, varying from those which went into effect May 17, will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," "G," and "H" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

Red "E" to "J" stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

June 7—Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" will expire. Date extended from original May 31 expiration date to avert end-of-month buying rush.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds. Ten pounds of home-canning sugar will be made available soon on stamps, the numbers of which will be announced. This will be in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local boards.

June 1—Stamp No. 13 will be good for 5 pounds through Aug. 15.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Expiration dates of B, C, and T coupons vary.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

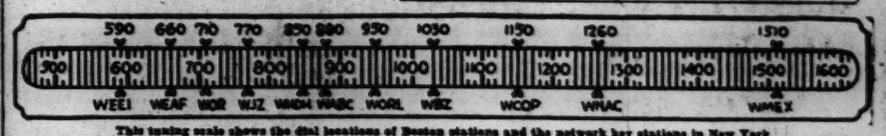
Brown to Speak in Boston

Prentiss M. Brown, Office of Price Administration head, will speak in Boston June 3, when he is to be the guest speaker at a members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be held at the Hotel Statler. His subject is to be "The Price and Rationing Program," and his talk one of the first he will have made outside of Washington since he assumed the wartime post.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	——sketch: Japanese Bus.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	Do You Know Anay'r	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"		"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch		Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:30	'Clean Up': interview	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Sonny Dunham's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News; comments	Stars in Revue	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	The Answer Man: quiz	Navy School of Music	"Lest We Forget": drama
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	songs; band; com.	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Dance orchestra	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Hit Parade": Mark	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man": News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse: M. Car-	"Gang Busters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mozart:
9:15	roll: "39 Steps"	"Gang Busters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Symphony No. 10 in G
9:30	"That Brewster	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	minor
9:45	Boy": comedy serial	Or.: Remembered Names	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album
10:00	"Caravan": Jack	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Network Sports	Excursions in Science
10:30	comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	Hon. Robert Patterson	Network Sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	Valaida Snow's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; "Jam"	Harry Green's Orchestra	'What Can I Do?': drama	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:45	Jack Edward's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:30	Jack Edward's Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Services	
7:30	'Hit the Deck'; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; Musical 30's	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	'Food Fair'	"Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	'Spotlight Revue'	Studio speaker
9:45	Market Basket	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	'Handy Andy'
10:30	Army Relief Letter.	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Mario
10:45	Gardener's Clinic	Betty Moore, talk	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade;	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15	tend"; Nila Mack	Dramatic sketch	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Fashions in Na-	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	United States Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	tions"; Billie Burke	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	United States Army Band	News report
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Gail Patrick	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	People's Lobby: "Food	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	National Maritime Day;	Shortages, High Prices"	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	speakers; music	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Chicago	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Buffalo Serenade	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Guests; Speak-	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Chicago	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	ers	Roy Shield and Company	baseball game	News Service
3:00	Dr. Eduard Beneš	Little Show	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves - Chicago	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Dr. Eduard Beneš	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News; Winchester Salute	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Josef	Matinee in Rhythm	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	Sports Program	Stopak's Orchestra;	Sports program	Sports Program	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	Hertha Glaz, contralto.	Minstrel Melodies	Brasilian Parade: music;	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	We Stand: Music	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:00	Jos. Schuster, cello;	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:15	N. Reisenb'rg, piano	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:30	Network program	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:45	Network program	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Drama; Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Frazier Hunt; news	A. Templeton; Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	Light Classics: music
6:45	Song Shop; B. Elliot	for Home; String Orch.	Wolfe": drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	Pete Hermar's Orchestra	Emma Otero, soprano; H.	Little Symphony Orch.;	'March to Victory'
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	Leopold Spitalny's Or.	Soprano-Tenor Soloists	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	Dick Powell, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news,	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	'Truth or Consequences':	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire;	Classical Album: Schubert
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	John Garris; A. Hoff-	Trio No. 1
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Abe Lyman's Orchestra,	"Can You Top This?":	man; Henry Weber's	Classical Album: Schubert
9:45	Saturday Night Seren.	Orch.: "Rear, America"	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speakers	Trio No. 1
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx: Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	Newsreel of the Air	"Saturday Night Bond-	Todd Grant, news
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	wagon: variey! drama	Religious program
10:45	News; World War II	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Religious program
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Valaida Snow's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Mexico's Role in War	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

Christian Science Radiocast May 23

Henry Edison Williams, of Brookline, Mass., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Mutual Broadcasting System's "Radio Chapel" series on Sunday, May 23, 1943, at 11:31 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of Mr. Williams' address is "The Urge Toward Universal Harmony."

This program will originate from Station WOR, New York City. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for New York with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

In New England this program may be heard over Mutual Broadcasting System stations WATR, Waterbury, Conn., and WSYB, Rutland, Vt.

Prisoners Listed By War Department

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The names of five New Englanders are included in a War Department list of 87 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Japan and 17 by Germany. The list was made public today by the War Department. It also included 26 held prisoners by Italy.

The New Englanders, held in unstated camps in Japan and Germany, with next of kin:

Interned by Japan

Massachusetts

Malor, Sergeant Stanislaus, Mrs. Mary Malor, aunt, Salem.
Schreiber, Staff Sergeant Alfred C., Mrs. Anna Schreiber, mother, Pitchburg.

New Hampshire

Packard, Sergeant Henry H., Mrs. Sadie R. Sherwood, mother, Plymouth.

Rhode Island

Sweet, Sergeant George L., Mrs. Elle Sweet, mother, Warren.

Interned by Germany

Rhode Island

Murano, Private First Class Philip J., Mrs. Mary Murano, mother, Westerly.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKK, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music, comedy. YV5RC, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Marching On." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg. 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"El Armor no se Rie." Spanish comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Worker's Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week

Following are announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 122 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Waterbury — Saturdays, 11 a. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Weekdays, 12 noon, direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.

New Bedford—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays and Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester — Fridays, 8:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Mondays, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Saturdays, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, May 23

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music
7:30 p. m.—Kay Ivers & the Melodeers.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc.) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc.)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Chicago Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; Songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Charlie Spivak's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes' with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Red King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.

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Best Workmanship—Right Prices
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Remaking of Innerspring Mattresses a Specialty
Double Size Mattresses Remade in Twin Sizes at Reasonable Prices.
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Leaves A Lasting Fragrance
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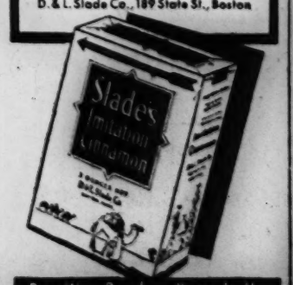

Buy War Bonds—Keep It Up

Get this book on CANNING
• Follow *up-to-date* instructions as contained in our popular volume, "The Home Canners' Textbook." New, Victory edition. Complete. Reliable. Tested recipes for canning fruits, green vegetables, soups, sauces, jellies, preserves, pickles, etc. Accurate time tables for processing water bath and pressure cooker. Appetizing ways to *serve* home canned foods. 64 pages. *Only 15¢.* With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels. Send *today.*
Important. Good Luck Jar Rubbers are now in a class with tires. But you can safely buy our wartime Bull Dog brand. It is of excellent quality, as fine a jar rubber as can now be made. Owing to conditions under which we are operating, we regret we cannot accept direct orders this season.
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Save 20-40% of FUEL
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7 Acre Estate at Falmouth on Cape Cod

An Excellent Investment Opportunity

This fine estate

Films in Preparation—Whistler Etchings Shown—'China' on Screen

Barry Play On Way To Screen Again

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Warner Brothers will attempt another picturization of Philip Barry's sophisticated play of the thirties, "The Animal Kingdom." A picture was made from the play by David Selznick for RKO, with Ann Harding, Leslie Howard, William Gargan, and Myrna Loy in roles which will be assumed this time by Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan, Jack Carson, and Alexis Smith.

It is only 10 or 11 years since the earlier picture was made, yet the studio professes to have found a good deal of amusement in the manner in which Miss Loy then played her heavy-lidded "vamp" roles. Miss Smith will not attempt to be too heavy as the "other woman," but will play the role for humor as well as menace.

The picture is set in the period just following the invasion of Poland by Germany, and comment from time to time hinges upon what is going on "over there" as compared to happenings here.

It is possible that those who know the play will wonder why the studio changed one of the chief feminine roles—that played by Miss Sheridan—from artist to photographer. The explanation given is that this is more in keeping with the times. The studio, in other words, doesn't think a woman painter is someone with whom the average American woman in the audience would identify herself so readily as with a woman photographer. The picture will be made according to the Hays code.

The film gives a sizable role to a player for whom Warner Brothers have been preparing for some time. This player, known as Dale Clark, began his career as Bernard Zaneville. He has been in several Broadway productions, and since coming to pictures has had better than average roles in several films, the most recent of which was "Action in the North Atlantic."

Screen players who are now on tour with USO shows in the United States include Martha Raye, Loretta Young, Guy Kibbee, the Three Stooges, Edgar Buchanan, and Helen Walker as a team, and Gil Lamb and Tommy Sanford as a team.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Out of the Depths I have called unto the Lord'

Charcoal drawing by Cynthia Baker in the exhibition by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts drawing classes.

Dance Notebook

Just as we had begun to imagine that students at Bennington College would spend their time growing vegetables this summer, and learning how best to adapt themselves to war and the post-war world, with no more than a nod at the liberal arts, an announcement from the Administrative Office comes to change the picture. It reads in part:

"To inaugurate its new artist-in-residence plan, Martha Graham, leading American dancer, will spend the month of July at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., teaching and working on new compositions. Mr. Louis Horst will be visiting lecturer for the same period and Miss Graham's concert group will also be in residence.

"Under this plan a limited number of special students will be accepted to participate in the regular dance and music-for-dance program of Bennington College for the period from June 27 to July 24. Classes in dance techniques and composition, music for dance, and rhythmic training and percussion will be offered by the regular Bennington College faculty—Miss Martha Hill, Mr. William Bales, Mr. Gregory Tucker and Miss Zoe Williams, supplemented by Miss Graham, Mr. Horst and their assistants."

* * *

On Stage and Screen

"Chauve-Souris 1943," a new edition of the Russian musical revue so expansively presided over by the late Nikita Balieff in 1924, 1926 and 1931, is to be produced by Leon Greanin, former director-producer of the Jooss Ballet in North and South America, in collaboration with the widows of the original producers, Balieff and Morris Gest.

Leon Leonidoff, of Radio City's Music Hall and Center Theater, is to stage the new Vinton Freedley-Milton Bender musical, "Miss Underground."

A new edition of "Stars on Ice," under the direction of Catherine Littlefield, will go into rehearsal on June 9, and open at the Center Theater on June 24.

Paul and Grace Hartman, dance satirists, are to appear in the screen version of the Rodgers and Hart musical comedy, "Higher and Higher."

* * *

Special Service Offices

Important in Army morale work is the Special Service Office, which provides an outlet for talent among the enlisted men, in some camps offering amateur nights, and also arranges for the visits of professional artists.

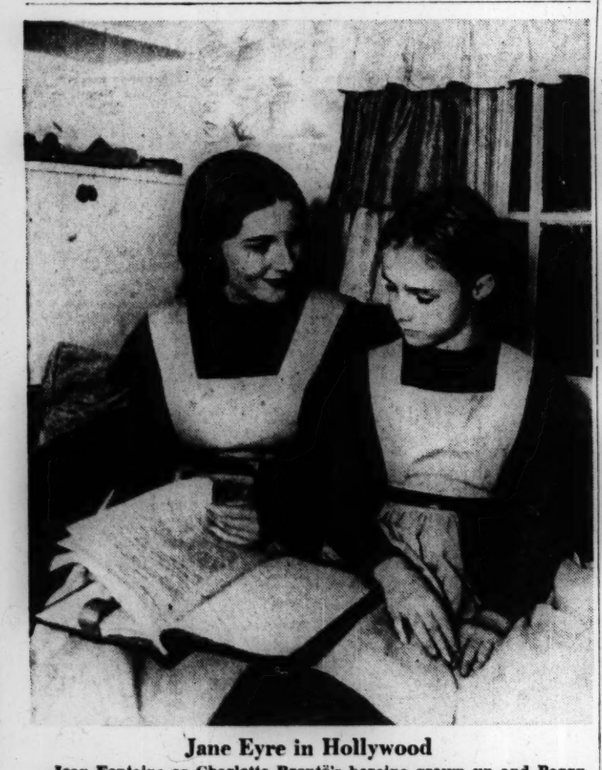
Richard Pleasant, who was the first managing director of Ballet Theater, enlisted shortly after Pearl Harbor, went to the Artillery Officers' School and is now a lieutenant in the Field Artillery, is currently working on a concert series in the Special Service Office at Camp Roberts, Calif.

* * *

Honor Roll

The greatly gifted José Limón has been inducted into the Army and is at present at Camp Upton, L. I., in the Special Service Office.

M. L.



Jane Eyre in Hollywood

Joan Fontaine as Charlotte Brontë's heroine grown up and Peggy Ann Garner as the same character when a child. The film from the novel is being produced at the 20th Century-Fox studios.

'Thames Set' Selections At Museum

In the print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, an exhibition of etchings by James A. M. Whistler, mostly of the Thames Set, is now on display.

Whistler, native of Lowell, Mass., traveled far. He was one of the Americans of the stormy decades of the last century who elected to live abroad and to depict European subjects. While his paintings have in some respects become dated, his etchings and lithographs signalize Whistler as one of the greatest masters in his medium.

The London etchings are notable for clarity and luminosity. They were made when the artist was a young man, and when he was imbued with the importance of descriptive clarity. He drew with responsibility and with a devotion to all those houses, wharves, boats that characterized the busy traffic of the Thames.

Whistler had a patient hand, an observant eye, an inspired touch. The lines vary in thickness, pressure, direction; they reveal the eagerness of a sensitive hand which records and expresses simultaneously. He did not avoid details, nor did he burden the plate with accessories.

"Rotherhithe" one of the most forceful prints in the Thames Set is shown in this display. "Black Lion Wharf" carries detail treatment a little further and shows how painstakingly, without giving the illusion of laboriousness, he differentiated between the masonry and shingles and rooftops and chimneys of the old tumbledown shacks that flanked the river.

There are other prints in which the versatility of this painter-etcher are manifest. "The Lime Burner" shows interest in an interior, for Whistler was inspired by spaces, hollows, lights and shadows of rooms and shelters as was his great forebear, Rembrandt.

Other prints show other susceptibilities; for example, the magnificent portrait of the cellist, Becquet, and the two prints made at Venice (The Venetian Set), when Whistler's clarity gave way to softened contours and allusive indication of shape and atmosphere. It is another temperament, another mood which the artist has managed to represent with an amazing authority over his tools.

Finally, there are the bridges inspired by the succinct drawing of Japanese Ukiyoe prints. Whistler was assimilative and eager; and living in a day when many influences were within an artist's reach, he took full advantage. D. A.

Ann Sheridan is to have the lead in Warner Brothers' screen version of Sinclair Lewis's novel, "Handbook for Jealousy."

© Universal

Kitty Carlisle

To head cast of "The Merry Widow," coming to Boston Opera House on May 27.

Marcus Blechman

Anne Francine

In the new musical show, "Sugar and Spice," to be presented at the Copley Theater Monday evening.

Picture Plans

Anita Louise is to return to the screen in Columbia's "Restless Lady."

* * *

Jack Benny is to make a comedy fantasy, "The Horn Blows at Midnight" for Warner Brothers.

* * *

Now cast for "Cry Havoc," Metro film, are Ann Sothern, Fay Bainter, Margaret Sullivan, Frances Gifford, Marsha Hunt, and Joan Blondell.

Alan Ladd In Film At Metropolitan

"China," Paramount's new picture about an episode in the Sino-Japanese war, was presented Thursday at the Paramount Theater. Enough people to fill the theater gathered for the opening performance, and a line was waiting well into the afternoon to get in.

"China" is a tense and exciting melodrama filled with romance, warfare, and manifestations of Chinese willingness to sacrifice everything, including themselves, for the sake of preserving their hard-won gains as a nation. Loretta Young and Alan Ladd head the cast, with good-humored William Bendix, featured in their support, providing welcome comedy relief to an otherwise grim story.

Miss Young has the part of an American schoolteacher, who, after many desperate adventures, gets her girl pupils to a place of safety, out of the immediate war zone. Her deep feeling for the plight of the Chinese finally penetrates the callousness of Salesman Jones (Mr. Ladd), who is out to sell oil indiscriminately to the Chinese or their enemies. There is an unusual romance, with many passages of wit, and for conclusion, the young man becomes satisfactorily heroic. Mr. Ladd handles well every phase of a difficult part.

Spectacular scenes include the destruction of a bridge by an explosion, and the blasting away of part of a mountain as a means of overwhelming an attacking Japanese division.

The companion feature is "He Hired the Boss," a comedy about a downtrodden employee who finally asserts himself and winds up by hiring his domineering ex-boss Stuart Erwin plays the role of the mild hero, Evelyn Venable is his sweetheart, and Thurston Hall the blustering boss.

Screen News

C. Aubrey Smith is to play Lord Kelvin in Metro's "Madame Curie."

* * *

Robert Alton, stage dance director, is to direct the dances for the Metro musical, "Ziegfeld Follies."

* * *

Metro is to star Spencer Tracy in William L. White's "They Were Expendable."

* * *

Nils Asther and Susan Hayward are to have the leads in Paramount's "The Man in Half Moon Street."

© Paramount

Loretta Young

In "China," new film at the Metropolitan

Plays and Players

On May 31 Tallulah Bankhead, Fredric March, and Florence Eldridge, of "The Skin of Our Teeth," at the Plymouth Theater, New York, will start their vacations. Miss Bankhead's and Mr. March's parts will be taken by Miriam Hopkins, Conrad Nagel.

* * *

An early summer revival of "The Chauve-Souris" is planned by Leon Greanin, former director-producer for the Jooss Ballet, by arrangement with Mrs. Morris Gest and Mme. Nikita Balieff.

* * *

Lee Wainer is to conduct a summer theater at Tamiment, Pa.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Drama League is conducting a nation-wide playwriting contest, ending Nov. 1, with an offer of $500 and a production of a play "that will advance American and international ideals of democracy, tolerance, justice, and courage." Full-length plays in prose or poetry are to be considered.

* * *

Carol Bruce is to play the role of Julie in the revival of "Show Boat" in Louisville, Ky., starting July 1.

* * *

The Theater Guild is to send out a second company in "Oklahoma!" which has done a sell-out business in New York at the St. James Theater ever since its opening seven weeks ago.

At the Pops Tonight

Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
Polka from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Piano Concerto in A minor ..... Grieg
Soloist: Edwin Biltcliffe
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"La Quitaña" ..... Keith Brown
Polka from "Schwanda, the Bagpiper" ..... Weinberger

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Plays in Prospect

Early to Bed—At the Shubert, beginning Monday evening. New musical comedy, with Richard Kollmar as both producer and principal player. The book is said to be about American athletes in Martinique who spend their time with girls instead of training, lose all the events in which they are entered, and receive a citation for allowing their opponents to win. The cast includes Muriel Angelus, Mary Small, George Zoritch, Jane Deering, Jeni Le Gon, Bob Howard, Jane Kean, and Ralph Bunker. Book and lyrics are by George Marion, Jr.; music by Thomas "Fats" Waller; dances directed by Robert Alton; scenery by George C. Jenkins, and costumes by Miles White.

Sugar 'n' Spice—At the Copley, beginning Monday evening. New musical review presented by Edward Gould, with Fred Keating, Joey Faye, David Brooks, Anne Francine, Nat Burns, and Hal Conklin prominent in the cast. Music has been prepared by Norman Zeno and Al Schofield, and sketches by Charles Sherman, Joe Meyers, Lou Daley, and Mr. Schofield. Dances have been arranged by Don Liberto.

The Merry Widow—At the Boston Opera House, starting Thursday evening, May 27. Revival of Franz Lehar's operetta presented by Clarence Nordstrom as the first of a summer series of similar musicals. Kitty Carlisle and Wilbur Evans will head a cast which will include Elizabeth Houston, James Montgomery, John Cherry, Paul Reed, Mary Dyer, and Stanley Harrison. There will be an ensemble of 40. Carl Rand is directing the choreography, and Charles Sinclair the book of the operetta. Settings are by Joseph R. Tolano.

Those Endearing Young Charms—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday evening, June 7. New play by Edward Chodorov, presented by Max Gordon for a try-out engagement. The play is said to have been extensively revised since a previous testing in Philadelphia. Virginia Gilmore, Blanche Sweet, Zachary Scott, and Dean Harens are the players in a four-character cast.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Play's the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"The Land Is Bright," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:15. (Performance to be repeated Saturday evening.)

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 1:23, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 5, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Silk Blood and Sun," Jorge Negret. 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30, 9:35. "The Boxer," Cantinflas. 2:25, 4:30, 6:45, 9:20.

Exmoore—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "March of Time," 2, 6:25, 7:45.

Keith Memorial—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:05. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 8:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35 6:30.

Majestic—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan." 10 a. m., 1:23, 5:25, 9:25. "You Can't Take It With You." 11:43 a. m., 3:05, 7:05.

Modern—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Alvino Rey and the King Sisters. 10:15 a. m., 12:40, 3:05, 5:25, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show, 11:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:35, 9:10.

Sevilay—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Road to Victory," "Army Show." "Screen Snapshots No. 7," "Aqua Aces," "Army Doctor," "Gem Jams," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 1:50, 5:15, 8:30.

Telepix—"The Aleutian Road to Tokyo," "Swimming Stars," "Disney Satire," "Doctors at War," "Hobbies," "Supermen Cartoon," "Fort Sever," "Monterey, Mexico," newsreels and shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:25. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia De Havilland. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 4:20, 8. "The Navy Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:20, 6, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 9:45. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "We Are the Marines."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks.

Coolidge Corner: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Cleveland Circle: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "A Night to Remember," Brian Aherne, Loretta Young. 1:45, 7:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetniks," Philip Don. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig.

University: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Beau Geste," "Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard.

Codman Square: "Keeper of the Flame." Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

Franklin: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, 1:30, 6:10. "Mr. Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 3:05, 7, 9:54.

Park: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Sunday Punch."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 2:15, 8.

LYNN — Drive - In - Theater: "The Pied Piper," Monte Woolley, Anne Baxter. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy.

MALDEN—Granada: "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 4:58, 8:08. "Air Force," John Garfield. 2:36, 5:46, 8:56.

Mystic: "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews. 2:15, 5:30, 8:35. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore., Van Johnson. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 3:10, 8:55. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy. 2:02, 7:47.

Orpheum: "Mug Town." Dead End Kids. 3:10, 7, 9:55. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:15, 8:36.

Strand: "Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. 3:15, 6:30. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Joan Leslie. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Ilona Massey, "Mr. Buddy," Harriet Hilliard.

Fellsway: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Anna Lee. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.

NATICK—Colonial: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Susan Peters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Queen of Broadway," Buster Crabbe. "Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 2, 8.

Strand: "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. "March of Time's America's Food Crisis." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, E. Stevens.

Strand: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

Capitol: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Fall In," William Tracy.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Silver Skates," Bellita, Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Youth on Parade," Tom Brown, Martha O'Driscoll. 3:08, 7:53. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 1:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot. "Dead Men Walk," Mary Carlisle.

Coolidge: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Beth Hughes.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "A Night to Remember." Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Continuous from 5 on Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In-Theater: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "March of Time —America's Food Crisis." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. Selected Shorts.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller, Frances Gifford. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:30, 7:30.

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British Melt Ice at Food Parley

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 21 (AP)—The British delegation to the international food conference—where press relations have been subnormal—is piping its viewpoint to the outside world at a pace far outdistancing that of any other nation represented here.

The British are doing this by direct contact with the press, the usual method for getting ideas published. Here, however, the usual has become almost the unusual.

Here, where the atmosphere is sometimes frigid because of United States Government restrictions on activities of reporters covering the conference, the British delegation is accessible and co-operative.

Prevented by armed soldiers from entering the hotel where representatives of this Government and 44 foreign nations are quartered, reporters have their press room in a building called the Casino on the grounds' outskirts.

Thus they must ask delegates by telephone to step down to the Casino to be interviewed.

Direct Pipeline

Even before the delegates arrived here, the British set up a direct pipeline to the press.

Last week, Richard K. Law, Chairman of the British delegation, called a press conference in Washington so he and his colleagues could meet the reporters, express some views, answer some questions.

One of the main links between Mr. Law's delegation and the press is Charles H. Campbell, a British subject but who, until he joined his Government's Information Service in Washington some months ago, was for about 20 years a reporter and City Editor of the New Orleans Item.

Twenty minutes after the British delegation arrived here May 17 with other foreign delegates for the Conference opening May 18, Mr. Campbell was in the press room.

He made it known that he wished to meet as many of the American newspapermen as possible so they could contact him at any time for information about his delegation or, if they wished, to arrange interviews with the British.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Law and his British colleagues parked on the porch of the Hotel's swimming pool—which is nearer the press room than the Hotel—and held an informal press conference. This, Mr. Campbell explained, was at the request of reporters.

British Aid Reporters

That same afternoon, at a reception for delegates and newspapermen in the Hotel—one of the few times reporters will be allowed to enter there—the British delegation mingled freely with the reporters, sometimes obligingly moving into corners for interviews.

The easy availability of the British group is in strong contrast with the attitude of some other delegations. For instance:

At the reception, representatives of one of the great nations politely declined to answer questions, with the explanation that all information had to come from their chairman.

But their chairman, they explained, was not at the reception, was busy, would probably remain very busy, and it would be impossible to say when he would have time to talk.

The result was the same when delegates of another large nation were asked by phone to send a spokesman to the Casino.

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Acheson Set To Heal Food Talk Breach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 21—Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, arrived here today to repair the only visible cleavage which thus far has developed at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture.

The cleavage has arisen over the exclusion from the agenda of the pressing problems of immediate relief and the delegations of nearly all the occupied countries of Europe have shown themselves deeply distressed at this omission.

While it is true that this problem is being handled separately, members of the Russian delegation made it clear yesterday that they could not discuss the agricultural prospects of a decade hence very patiently without assurance that there would be food for the fighting Red Army next month.

Mr. Acheson gave the Conference precise assurance that a United Nations relief organization is in process of formation and that further discussions are going forward in Washington and London to see that there is food both for the prosecution of the war and for relief.

Youngsters Help In Flood Area

By the Associated Press

Spreading waters from the rampaging Mississippi and Missouri Rivers brought added concern to Southern Illinois and Missouri today as other smaller streams in six Mid-West states rose relentlessly, causing further widespread destruction in the flood-stricken zone.

As the two big rivers joined together early today some 10 miles northwest of the normal confluence near Alton, Ill., the number of persons driven from their homes by the disastrous floods was close to 100,000—as estimated by Red Cross officials and other observers.

Hundreds of civilian recruits—including high school boys and girls in some towns—labored throughout the night in towns regarded as in imminent danger, aiding engineers and soldiers in the struggle to hold back the surging waters.

Red Cross officials rushed relief to the stricken families and Government engineers and soldiers aided civilians in evacuating homes in hundreds of towns and cities and farms.

While thousands of farm lands were inundated in the six states and damage to crops was estimated at millions of dollars, there was a degree of optimism concerning the crop situation expressed by crop experts in Chicago.

They said the most serious aspect of the flood situation as it applied to the nation's food supply concerned corn, planting of which has been delayed by the floods. But, they said, it was considered possible that this loss of time would be made up by warm, sunny weather during the summer.

A loss of between 5 and 15 per cent of the oats crop in some states was indicated, the experts said, but they added that winter wheat in much of the Southwest had not been touched by rain.

Moves Against Inflation Bring More Finnish Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Threat of inflation in Finland has brought proposals for counteraction, offered by the Economic Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Finance, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

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He Keeps 'Em Flying

Wide World

Australian Expert Examines Damaged Prop

A flight engineer, serving with an Australian squadron of a coastal command, examines a slightly damaged propeller from the maintenance platform.

Food Parley Opens Vista Of Greater Collaboration

Continued from Page 1

ments con be expected and the United States delegation is hopeful that separate commodity agreements will be forthcoming later.

3. The establishment of an international financial agency which will have the resources and the authority to make capital investment where it is necessary to promote farm production so as to meet basic nutritional needs. A typical proposal under discussion is an inter-American agricultural bank which would, in part, employ Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for expanding the facilities of agricultural production in certain other American countries.

4. The setting up of a permanent instrument of these United Nations and associated nations Governments in the field of agriculture and nutrition. This likely would take the form of an international food office, patterned somewhat along the lines of the International Labor Office but with, perhaps, greater latitude of action.

Agreement on Need

There is unanimous agreement that such an organization needs to be established, and the only dispute here is whether its jurisdiction should be confined to foodstuffs, with separate organizations dealing with wool, cotton, and related products, or whether the one agency should embrace all of these fields.

This latter point was raised particularly by the New Zealand delegation. It seems generally accepted that when the proposed international agricultural office is brought into being, the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which was founded at the initiative of the United States in 1905, would be allowed to dissolve, particularly because it has been under Fascist domination during the past several years and has been useless to accomplish its purposes.

These four agencies of far-reaching world co-operation which have been outlined will not be waved into existence by a simple pronouncement of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture. But these are the directions which the discussions are now taking in part, and before the Conference is over, it is expected that a solid and significant beginning toward reaching these ends will be made.

French Collaboration

M. Herve Alphand, Chairman of the Free French delegation, in a statement this morning gave full assurance, in behalf of both Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, that France will "collaborate with any organism of the United Nations" to which the tasks of improving the world's standards of nutrition are intrusted.

"Henceforth," he said, "an economic organization must not be conceived for itself alone. It must be put at the service of mankind and provide an ideal of life which has always been that of France."

P. W. Kuo, China's Vice-Minister of Finance, assured the Conference today that the Chinese delegation hopes the United Nations and associated nations will be able to work out certain general principles that will guide the postwar world in the direction of increasing and improving consumption.

He urged the conference to establish an international organization which will not only be an authoritative source of information on food and agriculture, but will secure such international action and co-operation as possible so as to increase the world's production of foodstuffs and raise the standards of living of all people.

'Underground' in Norway Keeps Germans on Alert

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who is at present touring Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, May 21—Germany is intensifying its drive against the "underground" in Norway, resulting in serious difficulties for what had become one of the most efficient anti-Nazi organizations in Europe.

Recent labor service decrees, although drafting 300,000 men and women to work for the conquerors on Norwegian fortifications and other projects, are also designed to establish a complete national listing of the system and break up the underground through a closer police check on the population.

For the same reason travel has been limited. Norwegians are no longer permitted free movement more than 21 miles from the larger cities and shorter distances from the smaller cities.

The restriction is announced as measure to relieve the transport situation, which is admittedly strained with the demands of the German military, but it is actually proving an effective hindrance to the underground.

Border Control Tightened

The capital penalty has been extended specifically to include attempts to escape into Sweden, although execution long has been a penalty for crimes against the invaders.

Those few Norwegians who still are permitted to leave Norway for the continent on business are now required to obtain permission from the Reichscommissar as well as from the police which formerly was sufficient alone. The border control has been considerably tightened.

To curb underground papers—of which there are some 100 now being published, and one of which reached 60,000 circulation in a special anniversary issue—the Germans are using a new terrorism trick. Underground papers have been banned from the mail and heavy penalties imposed on anyone receiving such a paper and failing to turn it over to the police. So the Gestapo mails copies of secret papers to Norwegians. If these papers are not surrendered, arrests follow and knowledge of this technique makes papers doubly "hot."

Entire Nation Covered

Despite such difficulties the battle continues. I've talked with refugees here, including recent escapees from concentration camps. They point out that the rugged character of Norway, which makes it easy for the Nazis to hamper underground communications and move labor conscripts into remote districts where it is impossible to do much damage, also serves to hide Norwegian patriots.

One member of the "underground" who spent more than a year organizing compatriots under the very noses of the Gestapo explained the secret setup, details of which may be disclosed only in a general way. The country is divided into districts and subdivided. They claim the entire nation is covered by secret groupings, organized on strictly military lines.

Arms Sold by Germans

And they are well supplied with arms—rifles and pistols when these only are available, but automatic weapons whenever possible. The Germans themselves are providing Norwegians with arms. Occasionally a few are stolen, but for the most part they are purchased. There is sufficient venality among some groups of German officers who convert funds into jewels and furs for shipment home. This is no longer so effective as formerly now that Germany is embarking on unrestricted looting of Norwegian homes, having already cleaned out stores and warehouses.

Nazis Requisition Homes

But the going price for an automobile loaded with automatic guns and ammunition is about 50,000 crowns, according to estimates here. There are said to be about half a million Germans in Norway. From 295,000 to 300,000 are military personnel. The remainder of approximately 200,000 Germans fled northward to escape the bombings. For these, homes with complete linen and furniture are being continuously requisitioned. Of these 200,000 perhaps 80,000 have gone to Oslo.

But there is another class of Germans in the far north. There the Nazis have three concentration camps estimated to be housing nearly 1,000 Germans who have turned against Quisling.

A Developing Trend

The number seems small in contrast, but it represents an important developing trend. Green uniformed hirdmen—Quisling gangsters who are responsible for many atrocities which are well documented—are believed to number only 2 per cent of the Norwegian population, and every refugee says meaningly "we know the names of them all."

Thus it is not surprising that there is current talk in Norway of what will happen when Germany is defeated. Quislingites are suspicious that the Germans will effect a military withdrawal rather than be caught in a hostile population.

Premier Quisling therefore has begun to attempt to organize his own elite guard, similar to the German Blackshirts, for the specific task of protection at the moment when he can no longer depend on German military strength. The organization has not yet shown signs of success, but the effort is an unmistakable sign of the volcano the Germans have erected on the foundation of torture and privation.

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'Darlanism' Not Wanted in Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—A warning against the imposition of a "Darlan" regime on Italy in a compromise peace arrangement was voiced by Luigi Antonini, President of the Italian-American Labor Council, in an interview here May 20.

Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, declared recently that reports about the possible abdication of King Victor Emmanuel in favor of Crown Prince Humbert, and the stepping down of Mussolini in favor of Count Ciano, Count Dino Grandi, or Marshal Pietro Badoglio, with the offices of the Vatican, were merely "enemy propaganda." Mr. Antonini said he hoped the reports were false and baseless, "but we cannot help fearing that where there is so much smoke, there may be some fire."

"We Americans of Italian descent, familiar as we are with Italian conditions and Italian psychology, feel it our solemn duty to warn against another experiment in Darlanism in Italy," he declared. "We feel that it would be most disastrous for the United Nations to attempt to rig up a handful of disliked and discredited Fascist bureaucrats, monarchists and generals into some sort of alleged "moderate" government to succeed Mussolini.

"Twenty years of the horrors and humiliations of Fascism have taught the Italian people too much to make any such patched-up arrangement possible. It would drive the people right into the arms of communism."

Well! Well! OWI-OPA Starts Telling Women a Few Things About Stockings

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Office of War Information and the Office of Price Administration joined hands today to explain stockings to women.

Despite a certain teaching-fish-to-swim handicap, the mimeographed explanation started out bravely by crediting "a new shopping habit" to our alert womenfolk.

This habit, it appeared after a little careful study, is to look at the price label so as to know how much the stockings cost.

On the tag, along with the ceiling price, appear words like "gauge," "circular knit," "irregulars," and "seconds."

These terms, which "once had a hazy meaning vaguely connected with quality in the woman shopper's mind, now are coming to have distinct and definite meanings," asserted the OWI-OPA authors, clearing away the mists.

After defining "gauge" as the number of stitches per inch-and-a-half, and "circular knit" as knitting in a circular fashion on a number of needles, the informants brushed off other terms as "not bothersome."

"Most important thing for women to remember about them," the agencies added judiciously, "is that they are lower in price than first quality stockings."

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He Took to Stairs, Then Gave Elevator

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 21 (AP)—Frank Phillips, Board Chairman of the Phillips Petroleum Company, had to walk up four floors last Saturday when he came here to attend a Scottish Rite Masonic Lodge reunion.

"Why in thunder don't you put in an elevator?" he asked officers of the Consistory Temple. They replied that they lacked the money.

Temple officers subsequently announced that Mr. Phillips had pledged $10,000 for the installation of an elevator when the materials are available.

He joined the Lodge more than 40 years ago while he was a barber at Creston, Iowa, Lodge officials said.

'What About Rats' Posed To Nation's Farm Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—With food stocks low and under strict rationing, farm experts here ask: "What about rats?" Department of Agriculture and public health officials disclose that "the cost of feeding the rat" last year exceeded $250,000,000.

It is further disclosed that the amount of material destroyed by these ubiquitous quadrupeds, much of it food, was valued at several times that sum. Also, it seems as how rat-proofing of granaries uses a lot of metal that could be used for war production. So something must be done about it.

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Italy Uneasy Lest Bombs Hit Exposed Power Setup

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—That part of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech to the United States Congress in which he underlined that United Nations' air strength would concentrate upon annihilating the Axis war industry will be nowhefe treated with greater respect than in Italy, whose weakness through lack of troops and war supplies also is considerably increased by its vulnerability to attack from the air of its whole economic system.

When Mussolini and his Fascist advisers opportunistically entered the war, they could have been visualizing only blitzkrieg in terms of months, with no responsibility of Italy's ever being compelled to defend itself at home, since their country was so open to attack from both sea and air whenever the Axis suffered a setback in North Africa. Nowadays the realization of their parlous state is shown in most of the press comments, which urge the population to realize that the situation now is one of "sanguinary earnest," according to Swedish comment from Rome.

Italy was particularly shaken by the first reports of the effects of RAF minelaying in the Ruhr dams, since the RAF well might do a similar thing in Italy and with even greater consequences. Electric power is practically the basis of its whole economic life. Transport, industry, and to a large extent agriculture depend on it, as there is no real alternative source of energy.

Big Hydroelectric System

Italy has the biggest hydroelectric system in the world. In 1938, it produced 751,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours and since them, production has gone on increasing until very recently, so that there now are more than 3,000 dams and power-generating plants on rivers flowing from the Alps and Apennines.

Along the Rivers Adige, Ticino, etc., are large transforming and distributing stations. These are huge buildings built away from forests and gorges and down on broad open plains and would make easy targets for the RAF. At the largest transformer station, near Milan, power is broken up and distributed to Piedmontese industries.

This station is linked by high-tension cables with the Terni station, both of which together, in peacetime were expected to meet water shortages resulting from all contingencies of weather.

In Sardinia, there also is a great dam on Lake Tirso, while at Lardarello, near Leghorn, there is a transformer station which is unique in that power is raised not from a lake or river, but from heat generated in hot borax wells. Lardarello is the source of energy for much transport and many industries in Tuscany.

Italy's Economy Vulnerable

Hitherto, the RAF has done little damage to Italy's electric-power system, the outstanding raid being the hitting of the Savona transformer station in October, 1942. But now the RAF can deal blows from which the Italian economy could not recover. The RAF can close down on 90 per cent of Italian industries, rendering hundreds of thousands unemployed within a few days. And since much of Italy's railroad system has been electrified, especially during the five years before the outbreak of war, their source of power could be cut off quickly.

But Italy's transport system can be even more directly hit. Owing to the geographical nature of the country, its railroads, except on the Lombardy Plains, hug the coast, thereby being vulnerable not only to RAF bombings but also to shelling from the sea. These onslaughts, combined with freight-car shortages and other weaknesses which have shown themselves in the past months, soon could lead to chaos.

Hitherto this railroad congestion has been alleviated by the transfer of traffic to roads or to coastal shipping. But though the roads are very good and would facilitate rapid military movements, Italy's lack of oil is a serious obstacle. Transocean, the German press agency, in commenting May 19 on Italy's fuel-supply situation, could say only that it was better than in World War I. At present, most of its needs in coal and other fuel are supplied by Germany, but just now the Reich needs all its supplies at home.

Few Mechanized Troops

Further, Italy has comparatively few mechanized troops to dispatch along these fine roads. As for coastal shipping, Allied command of the air and sea prevents it from carrying out a great part of its peacetime tasks, which then dealt with 80 per cent of Italy's internal freight transport.

The United Nations, as Mr. Churchill stated, are concerned primarily with continuing their policy of damaging the enemy's war potential with ever-increasing weight and intensity "until the German and Italian peoples abandon or destroy the monstrous tyranny which they have incubated and reared in their midst."

They are not concerned with bombing cities as cities, and regarding the possibilities of the Allies bombing Rome the answer given in the House of Commons on May 18 was, "we shall not hesitate to bomb Rome if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful."

Army Bomber Rams Gas Storage Tank

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—A B-24 Army bomber rammed into the world's largest illuminating gas storage tank yesterday, killing the 12 fliers aboard.

The 500-foot tank, surmounted by a 50-foot air beacon, quickly burst into flames.

The four-engined Liberator had left the Fort Worth, Texas, Army Air Field on a routine flight. Witnesses saw it flying low from the northwest, skimming over the office building of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. on the southwest side. It rose slightly, then crashed into the side of the 20,000,000 cubic foot tank.

The Fort Worth Army Field identified the nine crew members and one of the three passengers killed as:

Capt. James R. Gilcrease of Houston, commanding officer of the 1014th squadron and a flight instructor, in charge of the flight.

Second Lieut. David S. Alter, an instructor from Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Lieut. Harry B. Messick, Jr., of Indianapolis, Ind.

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Dutt of Wadsworth, Ohio, student officer.

Second Lieut. John C. Wallace of Luling, Texas, student officer.

Private Nick Lonchar of Wierton, W. Va., aerial engineer.

Sergeant Arthur A. Huber of Queens, N.Y., aerial engineer.

Staff Sergeant Norman W. Yutzy, Canton, Ohio, aerial engineer.

Technical Sergeant Ben F. Zumwalt of Ingram, Texas, aerial engineer.

The identified passenger was Capt. A. W. Lent of Hamilton Field, Calif.

Names of the two other passengers will be announced when their next of kin have been notified.

Communism Ruling In Oklahoma Stands

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 21 (AP)—The Criminal Court of Appeals denied May 19 the State's petition for rehearing its decision reversing three convictions in Oklahoma's four 1940 Communism trials.

In a supplemental opinion by Presiding Judge Dick Jones, issuance of the mandate was ordered remanding the cases to the Oklahoma County [Oklahoma City] District Court, where juries had assessed the maximum of 10 years in prison and $5,000 fines on charges of criminal syndicalism.

The three defendants were Alan Shaw, then Oklahoma City Secretary of the Communist Party; Mrs. Ina Wood, wife of Robert Wood, State Secretary of the Party, and Eli Jaffe, who was a Party worker. They were charged with violating the law by membership in the Party.

The fourth defendant, Robert Wood, was charged with distributing literature which violated the law. The court has not actad on his appeal from a conviction.

Royal Visit to Shipyard

Wide World

Close-Up View of War Effort

When King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited the Tyneside area recently they met men and women of the shipyards, factories, and workshops, as well as members of the civil defense services. Shown above, the King pauses to chat with a woman welder beside a gun barrel on which she is working.

Americas Oppose P. R. Emigration

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The South American republics have refused to permit any mass emigration of Puerto Ricans from the overpopulated Caribbean Island, a State Department official disclosed to the House Insular Committee yesterday.

Charles W. Taussig, United States Chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, told the Committee the State Department put out feelers and there was absolutely no enthusiasm," he said. The idea was to effect some kind of relief for Puerto Rico which has so many persons in such a crowded space that the island would divide into only three-fourths of an acre for each person.

Mr. Taussig said there were three theoretical approaches to the economic troubles of Puerto Rico but only one, in his opinion—industrialization—was practical, adding that the other two possibilities—birth control and mass emigration—had proved ineffectual.

Mr. Taussig gave his views at Chairman Bell's request in view of the Committee's imminent inquiry for which a seven-man group has been appointed.

Full Victory Put Ahead of Refugees by Britain

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—The House of Commons debate on the refugee problem, at the close of which Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that measures designed to improve the chances of escape of these unfortunates from Nazi savagery, has been followed by issuance of pleas by the Jewish Organization in London for the use of Palestine and liberated North Africa as a haven for large numbers of their co-religionists.

Informed circles here, while expressing deepest sympathy with the motives back of such proposal, hold out no likelihood of its being adopted.

They stress in this connection the statement in the Commons debate by Mr. Osbert Peake, who besides being Undersecretary in the Home Office was one of the British delegates at the Bermuda conference, that not only Jews but a majority of the 120,000,000 victims of Nazi aggression in occupied Europe "would for the most part if they could, escape from the territories in which they are held prisoners."

Other Momentous Factors

At the moment when Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart in a radiocast to the people of Holland admits that innocents are being punished for acts they didn't commit, when the news reached the Yugoslav Government in London that the hostages recently shot in Belgrade alone numbered some hundreds, and when the Soviet Government has just issued a note protesting the deportation of countless thousands of Soviet citizens to Germany under conditions of the grossest inhumanity — at such moment it is evident that the problem far transcends considerations of nationality and religion and the possibility of finding transport for the food, clothing, and house room for all those who are in dire need of succor.

It is also pointed out that the arrival of further large numbers of Jews in Palestine—where Mr. Feake showed 300,000 persons, Jewish immigrants, have been received since 1919"—would strain to the utmost the good will of the Arabs toward the Allied cause, thereby necessitating the retention in Arab lands of important military forces which would otherwise be available for the supreme task of shortening the war.

Victory in War First

"Every week, every month, by which victory is brought nearer, said Mr. Peake in the Commons debate, will contribute more . . . than any diversion of our war effort in measures of relief, even if such measures could be put into effect."

Mr. Eden said that actually it so far has been found impossible to fill vacancies which the Colonial Secretary told the Commons on Feb. 3 exist in Palestine.

"We have 30,000 vacancies in Palestine," Mr. Eden said. "We want to get children there and despite the transport difficulty we would like to make special efforts to do so, but we cannot get them out without the aid of Sofia and Berlin."

Mr. Eden added: "I have no control over either Sofia or Berlin."

Position of Neutrals

A further problem about which Mr. Eden said nothing is that there are only three neutral countries in Europe through which refugees from Nazi tyranny could be evacuated — namely, Sweden, Spain and Turkey.

Sweden is practically inaccessible except to Norwegians, Turkey's communications and port facilities are inadequate, Spain has the utmost difficulty in feeding its own population, and if at any time the meager outward flow of refugees through the Iberian Peninsula is impeded, the strain on the country's inadequate resources is such as to endanger hope of any further evacuations.

The new measures about which Mr. Eden told the Commons included:

1. Making the parents of enemy nationals serving in the British forces eligible for visas.

2. Offering to participate in joint assurance by the United Nations that when the war is over neutral countries which harbor refugees now "won't be left to carry their burden alone."

3. Re-establishment of an intergovernmental commission for refugees "on a wider basis and carrying much greater authority."

Mr. Eden also told the House of Commons that there is no numerical limit on the number of visas British consuls can issue, though there is a "limitation of categories."

In particular, visas can be issued to persons of Allied nationality wanting to come to Britain to join the Allied forces, provided they are approved by representatives of their own governments. The parents of members of these forces are also eligible, as well as the parents of children under 16 who are already here.

These classes and what Mr. Eden merely described as "certain wider categories in respect of which there must be reference home," provide a flow into Britain which has averaged about 800 monthly over the past five months.

In earlier days before Britain had to think so carefully about how to feed itself, and before hundreds of thousands of soldiers arrived from overseas for the coming attack on "Fortress Europe," the flow was much greater. There are today more than 250,000 alien refugees of various nationalities in the country. As far as is known here this is a bigger total than for any other state.

Inland Press Calls For Women Recruits

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP) — The Board of Directors of the Inland Daily Press Association May 19 asked members to co-operate with a plan for selective recruiting of women to meet the newspaper manpower shortage.

Newspapers were requested to report the names of persons with journalistic aptitudes not employed by newspapers to the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York, which will furnish such information to Class A schools of journalism as prospects for short courses.

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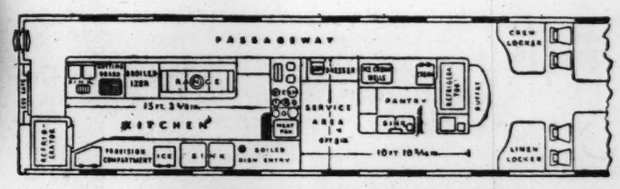

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U. S.-Russian Schism Plotted by Nazis

Continued from Page 1

formation that the scheme is under consideration comes from authorities of highest repute and accuracy and is drawn from highly competent listening posts abroad.

A widespread advertising of the fact that such propaganda is now under contemplation is probably the best counterweapon in the American arsenal, and one which will either minimize the effect of the hoax or quite possibly lead the Nazis to abandon the project altogether. It is recalled that sharp warnings concerning forthcoming Axis peace offensives at various stages of the war have been highly effective in rendering impotent a number of peace feelers extended by the Axis powers of their satellites.

The central point of this hoax would be the discovery of allegedly "secret" Soviet papers or plans detailing a Communist plot against the United States. These could be "discovered" by the Germans in a variety of ways—in their searching of captured Russian officers or of officials taken from planes shot down over Europe, or unearthed possibly by the Gestapo in its operations in the neutral or occupied countries.

Final details and ramifications of the "plot" may still be undecided in Berlin. The Germans could conceivably develop a "captured" manuscript which would discuss operational plans for Russian agents within the United States, directing them to conspire against the United States Government or stir up major unrest in the critical period of transition from war to peace.

The Nazi "master minds" might even give freer rein to their imagination and invent a grandiose Stalinese plan to hoodwink the United States regarding Russia's willingness to render assistance in the war against Japan, or perhaps a Muscovite intrigue to so rig the postwar peace conference that the Kremlin would carry off the main fruits of victory.

Dr. Goebbels has been entrusted by Reichsführer Hitler with the propaganda campaign to split the United Nations. Whatever he believes would be swallowed by the American people, and whatever tall tales might seem most effective at any given moment to stir distrust and suspicion of Russia, would be the subject of the hoax, it is believed.

Dr. Goebbels has picked his subject shrewdly. The fact that the Communist Party in the United States has won the unsavory reputation of having employed revolutionary tactics, including the indoctrination of schools, the forging of passports and the infiltration of labor unions, gives Dr. Goebbels a big advantage at the start, even as in launching the story of the Polish graves at Smolensk he had the long history of Russ-Polish friction working on his side.

The fact that the United States has yet to establish perfect contact with the Kremlin on matters of postwar policy and Communist agitation within the United States, given further aid to Dr. Goebbels.

There remain thousands of Americans willing to believe the worst about Russia, especially if it should be wrapped in the cloak of shadowy intrigue. But the bonds of mutual self-interest between the Soviet Union and the United States make it imperative that when and if the hoax is launched the alert American public recognize it for what it is instead of swallowing the bait. Then they will have chalked up another defeat for Hitler, Goebbels & Co.

After the Cheers Came a Luncheon

Harris & Ewing

Another Episode in the Churchill Visit

Following the British Prime Minister's memorable address to the American Congress during which he was enthusiastically cheered for his promise of British aid for China and the defeat of Japan he was a guest at a joint luncheon of the Senate and House Committees dealing with foreign affairs. Left to right in the picture are: Mr. Churchill, Senator Tom Connally, Vice-President Wallace, and Senator Alben W. Barkley.

Roosevelt Report on Pacific Shows Strong Forces There

Continued from Page 1

discussion, is shipping. Mr. Churchill emphasized it in his speech to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt underlined it again today at his press conference. New ship construction is exceeding losses, particularly in the past six months, but with every new operation and with every occupied country the shipping problem, he explained, grows. Faster-moving "Victory model" ships are now being rushed, he said, to reinforce and supplant slower-moving "Liberty" models, to maintain the ring that is slowly but surely closing round the Axis.

Application Kept Secret

Such are some of the guiding points that are emerging from the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings, though details of practical application are absolutely secret.

Mr. Roosevelt revealed today how the conference machinery is being worked.

Tentative recommendations are being made by the combined staffs, who, he said, are working closely and harmoniously. So far most of the conference work has been at the General Staff level. But at tonight's meeting, the President said, preliminary and tentative staff recommendations will be submitted to Mr. Churchill and himself.

These recommendations on grand strategy will be discussed over the weekend. The respetcive leaders will iron out the kinds and make the plans final.

Mr. Roosevelt would not even hint at the nature of the plans. Speculation says the Casablanca conference was the one at which plans for the European theater were reached, and the present conference as the one where Pacific strategy is being considered. However, this is only speculation, and the people who will learn about the plans first will presumably be the enemy—when the attack, wherever it is, strikes home.

Only Terms for Italy

Asked if he and Mr. Churchill had given any consideration to the political future of Italy, Mr. Roosevelt replied simply, "unconditional surrender."

Mr. Roosevelt directed attention to the shipping situation, a matter also raised by the Prime Minister. Expanding American ship tonnage far outdistances ship losses, he declared, particularly in the last six months and the program is running far ahead of estimates. Mr. Roosevelt praised the merchant sailors of the fleetin connection with Maritime Day, tomorrow.

Referring to his recent series of conferences with Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Roosevelt said the principal point was how to get war materials of all kinds into China. He said it was going pretty well but declined to amplify.

Surprised by News

Mr. Roosevelt had not been informed that Admiral Isorouka Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese fleet, who boasted he would "dictate peace terms from the White House," had been killed in action, until he was asked to comment upon it at his press conference.

His first comment was a startled question whether it were so. His second was a single ejaculation, "Gosh!"

He declined to amplify.

Nor would he discuss his message to Joseph Stalin, just delivered in Moscow. Asked if the great success attributed in press reports this morning to the reception of the latter and to Mr. Davies was due to the "contents or to the postman," the President merely replied that he hoped he had got a perfect combination of the two.

Japan Pacific Master Rotary Group Told

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21 (AP)—Col. Carlos P. Romulo, former Manila newspaper publisher and aid to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines, declared May 18 that "in the Pacific the United States is a defeated nation and Japan is our master."

Calling for a realistic view of the war, he said the Bismarck Sea battle and other Allied victories "show that we are on the offensive, but the total picture is unchanged."

Colonel Romulo spoke before 2,000 delegates from throughout the Western Hemisphere at the annual convention of Rotary International.

He asserted Japan had "one whole year to consolidate her tremendous gains in the Southwest Pacific and every day it becomes more difficult to dislodge her." Victory can be won, he contended, only if Gen. MacArthur "gets the men and tools he desperately needs."

Colonel Romulo and Fernando Carbajal of Lima, Peru, Rotary President, both said the Rotary creed of "service above self" offered a basis of eventual, permanent world peace.

Court Actions Aid Fowl Price Status

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration said May 19 that as a result of numerous court actions against price violators "a distinctly better is noted in pountry prices.".

In the last month, the agency reported, 84 injunctions and 29 criminal actions were filed against alleged violators. Poultry actions filed in courts since March 29 totaled 229. The actions took place in 17 States.

Illicit traffic in poultry rose sharply after the start of meat rationing.

Davies Delivers Letter From Roosevelt to Stalin

Continued from Page 1

clined to couple the mysterious missive with Prime Minister Churchill's statement in Washington May 19 that he and President Roosevelt "earnestly hope that at no distant date we may be able to achieve what we have long sought—namely, a meeting with Marshal Stalin and if possible with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Tass statement said that Mr. Davies, who reached Kuibyshev by plane Tuesday, went immediately to Stalingrad and there addressed Red Army troops and placed flowers on the common grave of that City's fallen heroes "on behalf of President Roosevelt and the people of the U. S. A."

"The people who defended this City were able to check the Germans," Mr. Davies said in his Stalingrad address. "The peoples of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain, under the guidance of their leaders, will be able to defeat Hitler. Glory to the Soviet soldiers!"

Mr. Davies, who reached Moscow yesterday for his first visit since he left five years ago after completing his period as Ambassador, was given considerable space in the Soviet press.

A statement that the special envoy gave to newspapers praising Russia's wonderful resistance to the invader was prominently displayed.

"My country entered this World War late," the statement said. "But I can assure you that in respect to preparation of human reserves and mechanized might, we at present are reaching high standards of our possibilities."

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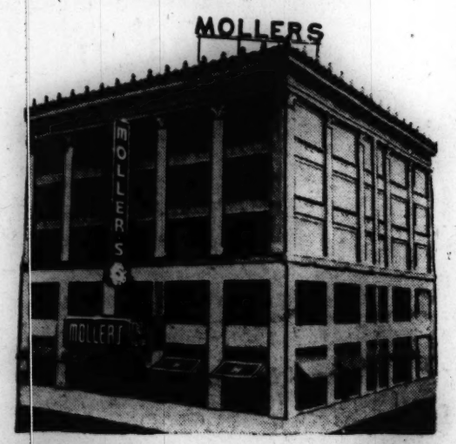

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Efficiency Key To Work at Port Of Embarkation

By Donovan M. Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT OF EMBARKATION, San Francisco—To win this war the United States Army has to put to sea, and the story of how it gets there has been one of the "hush-hushiest." But in the last few days much of a typical chapter—that written by the vast installations at this port—has been disclosed to a representative group of American newspapermen and they are permitted to tell many of its important features.

The story might as well begin with the man who directs the tremendous volume and variety of activities involved in moving the men and materials for Pacific areas. He is Maj. Gen. Frederick Gilbreath, commanding this Port and the ports of embarkation at Portland and Los Angeles.

As executive officer at Base 1, St. Nazaire, and later as chief of the Division of Supplies at Tours, General Gilbreath learned about the handling of supplies at the receiving end in the last war. When he began two years ago to organize the shipping end here he tried to forestall some of the troubles experienced in France 25 years ago.

Smooth Operation

Today the multiplicity of operations here appear to move as smoothly as those of any giant industry. The job here is largely one of processing, taking the men from camps and materials from factories, preparing them for shipment, and putting them aboard. Not only must Port of Embarkation authorities provide the housing and food for troops waiting to embark, but they must check the equipment and training of troops and see that deficiencies are made up.

The Port even has shooting ranges for refresher courses in marksmanship. All troops waiting for embarkation are required to practice on landing nets rigged on a simulated ship's side.

Another training activity connected with the Port is a land ship, complete with booms, steam winches and other loading gear, on which Port Battalions are trained to handle cargoes either here or at debarkation points. This "Jolly Roger," under command of Lieutenant Colonel Burney, has trained several such battalions which have proved their worth and have, because of the labor shortage, been accepted as working partners by the longshoremen's union.

The handling of troops, which can be loaded at the rate of 1,000 men an hour, is a vital but relatively small operation compared with the handling of supplies, of which five to twelve tons must go with every man and one ton a month must be delivered at the front to keep him going. The supply depots, freight yards, docks and warehouses here are models of efficient organization, particularly the vast acreages of them that have been newly constructed.

In the last war the Army too often packed supplies any which way. This time it has adopted commercial shipping standards and added some gadgets of its own. Supplies are better packaged, are largely handled by cranes and other machines and are marked clearly even to colors to indicate at a glance whether they go to the engineers, the division of chemical warfare or any one of four other supply divisions.

Materials are piled by shiploads in the warehouses, some of which are 1,600 feet long, and an 8,000-ton ship can be loaded in four days under favorable conditions.

General Gilbreath also has some of the functions of an admiral. This is not because he commands units which use amphibian jeeps for training, but because he has to direct the movement of scores of ships and even provide for keeping them in repair. He works in close co-operation, of course, with the War Shipping Board, which controls priorities, and with the Navy, which is charged with the safety of ships as soon as they are ready to sail and actually "in the stream."

Supply Depot

One installation here which is not under his command is a large holding and reconsignment point where the Transportation Corps stores materials for which ships are not immediately available. About 80 per cent of the supplies handled at this depot are under Lend-Lease, and much of them is carried in foreign bottoms. This depot employs 1,600 civilians, including a formidable squad of women who act as auxiliary military police.

Many other activities at several posts in the San Francisco-Oakland area form part of the war effort here, but the most impressive feature is the splendid management of the supply service and the huge amounts required to carry on this mechanized war. One item is the average of 3,000 motor vehicles normally on hand to be serviced and salt-proofed. Another item is the 175 acres of covered and 250 acres of open storage space used.

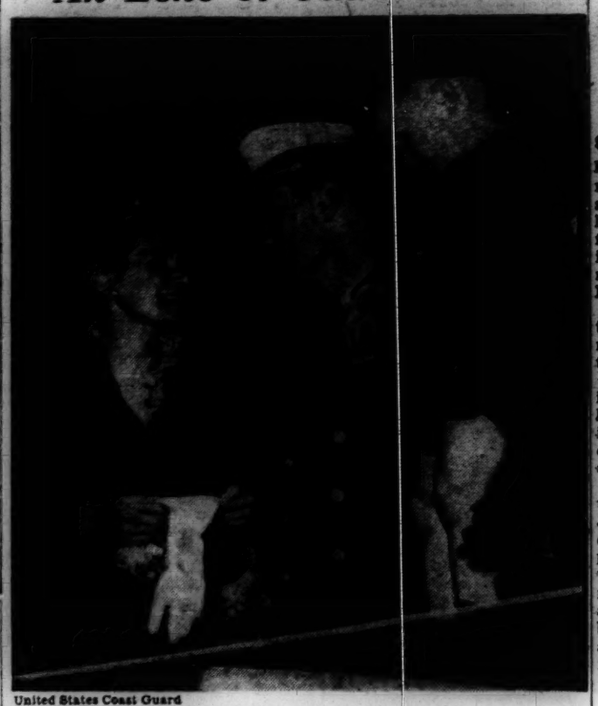
Visual Impression

But figures mean little. Only by seeing the box upon box, the stack upon stack, the warehouse upon warehouse can one begin to sense the immensity of the work going on in a port of embarkation.

One of the most serious problems of the officers charged with getting American troops and their supplies out to sea is the difficulty of hiding any large movement. Especially does the Army have to depend on the loyalty of several thousand dock workers. The fact that only two merchant ships—the President Coolidge and a small lumber freighter attacked by the Japanese on Dec. 7, 1941—have been lost in the Pacific is testimony both to that loyalty and to the precautions taken.

A survey of the organization and activity of this Port of Embarkation is encouraging. It leaves a clear impression that there is no bottleneck here; as more men are trained and more ships are built whatever is necessary to win the war will flow out smoothly.

An Echo of Guadalcanal



United States Coast Guard

A Silver Star in the Family

Richard Dexter, son of Commander Dwight H. Dexter, studies with interest the new Silver Star his father is wearing. The decoration, for intrepidity and gallantry in action, was presented to Commander Dexter at ceremonies held at Government Island, Alameda, Calif. The Coast Guardsman was in charge of all small boat operations at Guadalcanal.

Roosevelt Tribute To Maritime Day

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 21

President Roosevelt today issued a statement hailing Maritime Day tomorrow. Paying tribute to the men who sail and build the merchant vessels, he told reporters that they were helping to maintain a ring that is slowly and surely being closed around the Axis powers.

Recalling that on Maritime day last year the principal honors were reserved for workers in the shipyards, Mr. Roosevelt said special tribute should be given this year to seamen "who by their courage and fortitude have won the everlasting gratitude of the people of the United Nations, the men on the battlefront and their fellow Americans on the home front."

Gasoline 'Banking'

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Rationing banking, already in effect for many large handlers of rationed commodities, will be extended to large bulk users of gasoline, including railroads, bus companies and owners of large farms.

Beginning June 1, the Office of Price Administration announced today, users who receive more than 960 gallons of gasoline a month by bulk delivery will be issued gasoline deposit certificates by local rationing boards, instead of coupons. With these certificates the consumer will open a "banking account" in any commercial bank, and write checks to cover his purchases.

The plan is designed to eliminate the handling of large numbers of ration coupons.

Lend-Lease Fund Tied To Shorter War

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—A $6,273,629,000 Lend-Lease supplemental appropriations measure, representing in part the coming self-denial contribution of the home front, was sent to the House floor today with the assurance that it would shorten materially the mutual-aid march of the United Nations "to complete victory."

With that message to Congress, the House Appropriations Committee laid on the line a mass of testimony—edited carefully to prevent military secrets from reaching the enemy—to demonstrate how Lend-Lease and Lend-Lease in reverse is operating to whip the enemy through food, machinery, and weapon production.

The Committee, after hearing the report of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, concluded that Lend-Lease "is a potent weapon of warfare without which other United Nations could not effectively fight and with the assistance of which the war will be shortened and the loss of life and human suffering will be diminished."

$150,000,000 Cut

The Committee cut $150,000,000 from the amount which the Lend-Lease Administrator sought. Of the $6,273,629,000, there were earmarked $4,452,623,000 for shipments of food, $1,552,569,000 for shipping expenses, $259,348,000 for repairs, and $8,999,000 for administration.

The amount would boost to approximately $24,000,000,000 the total approved by Congress since the Lend-Lease program was inaugurated. Military and naval supplies sent to the Country's war partners in the form of Lend-Lease are drawn from the accounts of the War and Navy Departments.

Sandwiched into the testimony from chiefs of the civilian war front was a statement which may affect the dinner plate of every American—by Mr. Stettinius—that Lend-Lease shipments of food would be boosted from 6 per cent of total output in 1942 to 10 percent in 1943.

There were other highlights, too, reflecting the part the factories and the farms of this nation and its Allies are playing to arm and equip and feed one another's men on the fighting fronts. They tell the story of the greatest swapping agreement in history. Among them:

High Lights Reported

1. "In the first year of the Lend-Lease program," reported Mr. Stettinius, "more than two thirds of all shipments went to the United Kingdom. . . . For the first three months of 1943, about one third went to the U. S. S. R., a little more than one third to the United Kingdom, and the rest to other war fronts."

2. Mr. Stettinius again—"We have sent to Soviet Russia under Lend-Lease more planes, tanks, and motor vehicles than to any other theater—45 per cent of the planes, 44 per cent of the tanks, and 41 per cent of the motor vehicles."

3. "In the last six months of 1942," he said, "we received a greater tonnage of supplies for our troops from the British as reverse Lend-Lease than we shipped from the United States to our forces in the United Kingdom."

4. The Lend-Lease Administration again—"This Lend-Lease aid to us has already saved us many hundreds of millions of dollars and millions of tons of shipping space. It is an increasingly vital contribution to the pooling of the United Nations resources for victory."

5. A disclosure by Mr. Stettinius that "through the month of February, 1943, the amount of Lend-Lease cargo that has been lost through sinking was under 5 per cent."

6. A statement by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, that capacity production of shipping had reached a minimum of 20,000,000 tons and a maximum of 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 tons a year. "That," he said, "is a higher figure than we have ever given you."

7. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's statement that "Lend-Lease shipments have cut down our food reserves in this country. . . . It was a small sacrifice in comparison with the sacrifices that have been made and are now being made by our Allies and our own forces on the fighting fronts."

From the Committee came this summation:

"The Nazis and their Italian allies have been swept out of Africa. Lend-Lease weapons and supplies played an important part in that victory. On the Russian Front, the Nazis and their satellites have been stopped and driven back. Lend-Lease weapons and supplies assisted in the heroic battles of the Red armies.

"From the United Kingdom, round-the-clock bombing raids of devastating force are pounding the war industries of Germany and the occupied countries. Lend-Lease war supplies are contributing to the force of those raids.

Far East Theater

"In the Far East, the fighting forces of China have fought valiantly for 10 years; in Burma, British and Chinese forces are poised for an offensive and in New Guinea and the Solomons, the American, Australian, and New Zealand forces are slowly reducing the armed strength of the Japanese.

"On all of these fronts, Lend-Lease war supplies are supporting the armed forces of our Allies."

Committee members raised the question of whether there would be an "accounting" after the war of the value of Lend-Lease and Lend-Lease in reverse.

"That," said Mr. Stettinius, "is a matter, of course, to be settled as Congress has provided in the Lend-Lease Act.

Proposal to Cancel Gas Rations Rejected

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has rejected a proposal from the Agriculture Department to cancel temporarily all A, B and C ration coupons along part of the Atlantic Seaboard, to meet the gasoline shortage emergency.

"As far as OPA is concerned, no curtailment or elimination of A, B or C coupons now is contemplated," an OPA spokesman said today when asked about the Agriculture Department's plan.

He indicated that OPA would depend on curtailment of T rations, used by taxis, trucks and other commercial vehicles, and on the eastern pleasure driving ban to ride out the period of emergency.

The Agriculture Department proposal—prompted by a food production crisis caused by the stoppage of tractors in the Northeastern States—envisaged no curtailment of allotments to farmers or nonhighway users of gasoline.

OPA's counter-argument was that some B and C rations are fully as essential as commercial and industrial rations.

Pleasure driving on supplementary B and C-rations was tabooed for the nation about two weeks ago by a terse official reminder that it never had been legal. Motoring for fun was flatly banned for all drivers in more than a dozen Eastern states yesterday at noon.

But the "all-time low" in Eastern supplies appeared to be growing worse instead of better, aggravated by Midwestern flood damage to a main oil supply line from the Southwest. Tractors were halted on thousands of farms. Filling stations closed by the scores, and long lines of cars queued up before those remaining open.

With the War Food Administration declaring that unless there is quick relief some farm lands will not be planted at all this year, high government sources said the next step probably will be reduction of gasoline used by commercial vehicles—such as trucks, taxis and busses.

Such action would come from the Office of Defense Transportation which is holding emergency huddles with officials of WFA, the Office of Price Administration and the Petroleum Administration.

In addition to contending that some commercial vehicle mileage might be reduced without drastically harming transportation, some Federal officials said the T-rations were reported to be the principal source of gasoline "black markets." This, they held, was another reason why such rations could be cut considerably.

Meanwhile, construction of an eight-mile temporary 20-inch line to bypass flood damage near Little Rock, Ark., to the main oil supply line from the Southwest was planned by War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., but Manager Burt E. Hull said in Cincinnati it would be "two weeks, at least, before we can get oil moving." Shuttling tank cars now are transporting part of the oil from beyond the break, but officials here pointed out that use of those cars for the longer haul thus tightens the task of getting the oil on to the Eastern area.

Photos Courtesy U.S. Maritime Commission and Wide World.

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Doolittle Unit Bags 113 Planes in Day

Continued from Page 1

is headed by Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, was formed during the Tunisian campaign. Its formation was announced April 15.

Allied headquarters spokesmen also said that, in a swift hit-and-run sweep over Northwestern Sardinia, P-38 Lightnings, outfitted as fighter-bombers, dropped three bombs on a dam 10 miles east of Sassari near the Gulf of Asinara.

The disclosure that 5,172 Axis planes had been destroyed in air combat in the Mediterranean area between the entrance of Italy into the war on June 10, 1940, and the collapse of Axis resistance in Tunisia this month, was made in a joint USAAF and RAF communiqué.

Of these, 3,415 were shot down by Middle East Command squadrons, including Malta-Based units, and 1,757 in the Northwest African campaign.

Since the German and Italian ground forces surrendered, however, Allied airmen have brought down 89 more planes, swelling the North African total to 1,846 and the list in all the Mediterranean area to 5,261. This figure does not include hundreds of enemy planes blasted on the ground.

Twelve of 25 Savoia-Marachetti-79s, three-engined Italian bombers, were set afire on the Milas Airdrome of Sardinia.

Precision Bombing At Grosseto Airdrome

United States Flying Fortresses again raided Grosseto Airdrome, 90 miles north of Rome, and a spokesman said "some of the finest precision bombing of the war took place" over its hangars, administration buildings and runways.

Fifty-eight of 59 aircraft parked on the ground there were destroyed during the high altitude attack, reconnaissance photographs showed.

The fortified island of Pantelleria, 45 miles east of Cap Bon, was raided again.

P-38 Lightning fighters outfitted with bombs ranged from one end of Sardinia to the other, blasting bridges, trains and barracks. B-25 Mitchells, with Lightning escorts, bombed the Villacidro Airdrome northwest of Cagliari while B-26 Marauders escorted by P-40 Warhawks attacked the near-by Decimomannu Airdrome.

RAF Wellington bombers had attacked both Villacidro and Decimomannu the preceding night, causing large fires which illuminated the targets after the enemy had blacked out lights which the bomber crews saw still burning.

United States air warriors achieved their most impressive triumph of the big day at Grosseto. Of 58 planes destroyed there, 53 were of bomber or transport types, one was a four-engined bomber and four were single-seater fighters.

Interpreters who scanned reconnaissance pictures taken later described the raid as probably the the most successful of its kind ever attempted.

Continent:

Mosquitos Harass Germany, France

Despite the scope of operations on the night of May 20 against Northern Europe by the RAF, which saw Mosquito bombers attack Berlin and widely scattered points in both France and Germany, all planes except one returned safely to their bases.

In addition to carrying out bombing assignments, the British Air Ministry said the RAF planes laid mines in enemy waters.

The Berlin Radio acknowledged that British planes had been over Germany again but characteristically made light of the raids, describing them as "ineffective nuisance attacks." The daily communiqué of the German High Command, radiocast from Berlin, made no mention of the latest attack on the German capital.

Details of the RAF attacks on enemy transport were given by the Air Ministry News Service.

Enemy raiders flew over a coastal district of southeast England just before midnight, but an official announcement said no bombs were dropped.

London had an alert for the fifth consecutive night, but there was no gunfire and no planes were reported over the city.

Meanwhile, RAF Mosquito pilots at one Mosquito intruder base expressed the opinion that the Germans are keeping the mass of their bombers at home partly because of the nervous strain imposed upon the German air force by the constant Mosquito intruder raids.

Since these began, the Germans have been sending over only small bomb-lugging Focke-Wulfs instead of bombers. The Focke-Wulfs can outrun the Mosquitos but the damage they do is comparatively slight.

Two Years Required To Repair Nazi Dams

Recorded by CBS.

It would require two years of work and hundreds of skilled workers to repair the wrecked Möhne and Eder Dams, and "even if it was necessary to fill in only the breaches and work was started immediately it would probably take a year," the British Radio said today, quoting a British engineer and world authority on dam construction.

The radiocast continued:

"War factories which the dams have been serving could not at this rate receive any hydroelectric power from them until well into 1945. This, added the dam engineer, is quite apart from the direct damage caused by the sudden release of millions of tons of water."

Aleutians:

Kiska Menaced By Attu's Peril

The Japanese base on Kiska Island was threatened with complete blockade as a result of the imminent collapse of enemy resistance on Attu, Washington dispatches said.

The fall of Attu, westernmost of the Aleutians, is definitely expected within the next day or so at the latest. Enemy forces are bottled up around Chichagof Harbor at the island's northeastern extremity.

They were understood to hold some important heights in that area, but they have been under attack since early May 20 by ground troops and warships, and, weather permitting, by bombers also. Their situation was considered hopeless.

In the circumstances, the Japanese on Kiska could only look forward to the same fate, although it may befall them much more slowly and only after the noose of blockading ships and plans has been drawn tight around the bleak and barren American island they have held since last June.

Kiska is 172 nautical miles southeast of Attu and 63 miles northwest of the American base on Amchitka. With Attu in American hands and American planes operating from the field which the Japanese had partly completed there, Kiska will be caught between two hostile bastions.

At present Kiska is much more strongly held than Attu was. No figures on enemy strength on the two islands have been given out officially, but estimates by competent authorities put the enemy force on Kiska at upwards of 10,000 men, whereas there probably were only 2,000 to 3,500 on Attu.

Defenses on Kiska include heavy guns guarding the harbor entrances and antiaircraft positions around all important installations. Machine-gun nests doubtlessly cover the beaches where landings could be effected. The main installations include an airfield, a seaplane base, and a submarine base.

Pacific:

Opposing Air Forces Counter-Balance

Air forces of Japan and the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific appear to be trying to keep the other off balance.

The Japanese stab consistently at Allied supply bases on New Guinea. Allied planes strike daily at the air nerve centers from which the enemy's New Guinea raiders probably come.

This aerial parry and thrust have as a background this situation: the United Nations, in complete possession of New Guinea's Papuan Peninsula, have moved up more than 10 miles to menace Japanese-held Salamaua.

A communiqué from Allied headquarters in Australia listed strikes at four New Guinea points by 21 Japanese planes as the enemy continued to show more inclination to mix it than he has in many weeks.

The communiqué also reported the third United Nations raid within less than a week on the enemy's air stronghold of Rabaul, Northern New Britain, as well as a continuation of daily attacks on Gasmata and Cape Gloucester, Southern New Britain airdromes which are within a short overwater hop of New Guinea.

Russia:

Nazi Troop Barges Sunk in Black Sea

The movement of German self-propelled barges across the Black Sea and attempts of a Nazi infantry force to fight its way through the Russian attack arc northeast of Novorossisk have been smashed by Soviet artillery and planes, reports reaching Moscow from the front said.

The Soviet midnight communiqué said ships of the Red Fleet and planes patrolling the Black Sea sank six of the enemy barges, filled with troops, near the port of Anapa and near Kerch. Anapa lies below the Taman Peninsula that juts out of the Crimea.

There was no immediate indication whether the boats were attempting to bring more reinforcements to Axis troops now compressed into four districts in the Taman peninsula, or whether this marked the beginning of an Axis attempt at an evacuation.

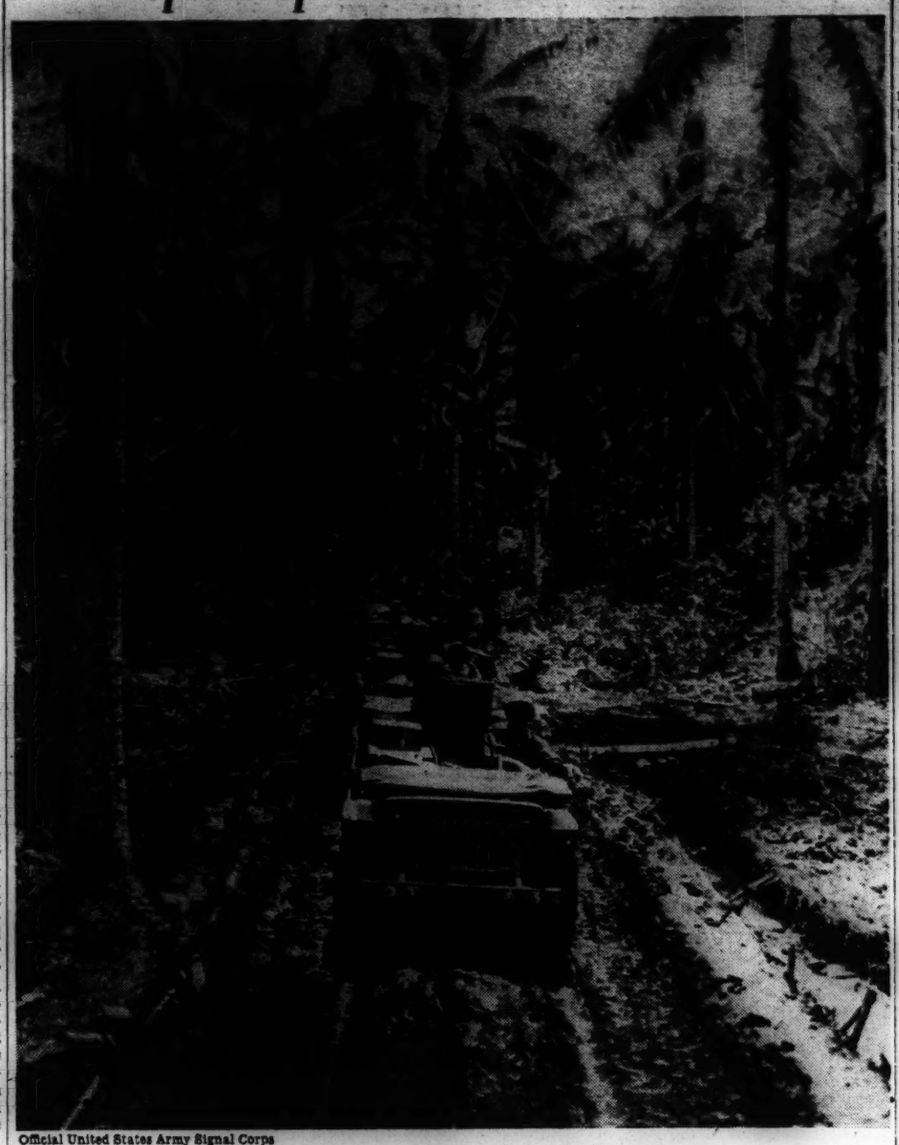
The Germans still possess numerical superiority in the region, it was said, but are unable to shape a satisfactory defense against sharp surprise attacks mounted by bold Russian scouts and guerrillas.

Four German infantry regiments attempted to storm the Russian lines northwest of Novorossisk after laying down a heavy barrage, but were met with volleys of Soviet gunfire and thrown back with heavy losses, a Soviet war bulletin said.

In one sector, a Russian unit was hit on the flanks by superior enemy forces. The right flank managed to hold, but on the left flank the Germans were reported to have come on until the Red Army men were fighting them off with fists, bayonets and point-blank pistol fire.

Reinforcements which moved in swiftly under cover of night arrived in time to turn the tide of battle, Russian advices said.

Jeeps Keep Dates Under the Palms



Official United States Army Signal Corps

Food and Mail Goes Through to Allied Fighters

Among the palm trees of New Guinea United Nations troops have cut roads to bring up supplies and mail to soldiers at the front. A convoy of jeeps makes the daily run with rations for the hungry men, and with something else for which they are hungry —mail.

High-Flying Bomber Credited to Swedes

By the Associated Press

Details of a new twin-engined Swedish bomber built entirely of Swedish materials and capable of serving as a dive bomber were disclosed yesterday, the Berlin Radio said today, quoting a Stockholm dispatch.

The German radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the plane—"Type B-18"—carried a three-man crew and was heavily armored and armed with stationary "swells" and movable machine guns. It said the ship could drop bombs from great altitudes, but that its speed was unknown.

The United States Office of War Information at the same time said the Hoerby Radio in a domestic broadcast reported that about 300 Swedish Parliament members visited the Barkaby Airfield in suburban Stockholm and inspected the J-22, a new plane which "in relation to its engine power must be considered the fastest fighter in the world."

Burma:

Rail Lines Wrecked By Allied Force

A force of British and native troops that wrecked Japanese rail lines in Northern Burma and hampered a Japanese offensive against India has completed its mission after three months of bitter jungle guerrilla warfare, a special British communiqué announced.

Rivaling the exploits of Lawrence of Arabia, the forces were led by Brig. Charles Orde Wingate, kin to the legendary T. E. Lawrence, the British said.

The size of his force was not disclosed, but eight columns, with nearly 1,000 supply-bearing mules, moved into Burma in mid-February to smash at the Japanese rail lines on a 300-mile front between Mandalay and Myitkyina.

"Certain columns penetrated more than 200 miles into Burma," the communiqué said. "Early in March they put out of action the railway link running from Mandalay through Katha to Myitkyina. Demolition charges destroyed tracks and bridges in 75 places and rendered further operation of this vital line of communication impossible for many months."

No Correspondents On Expedition

Preston Grover, Associated Press correspondent in India, saw the first of the hardened jungle veterans at a British frontier post when they completed their return march from the far shores of the Irrawaddy River. Correspondents were not permitted to go with the force and its operations were a secret to the outside world while the British army in Western Burma was making a slow withdrawal west from Buthedaung and north from Rathedaung.

Mr. Grover said that before Brigadier Wingate's fighters came back, they ate most of their mules and horses and had learned to live on tender bamboo shoots and banana and palm leaves.

Some of the men ate snake meat and many used their mosquito head nets to catch fish.

Mr. Grover said the success of the force was sevenfold:

They blew up 100 miles of railroad and several bridges.

They delayed a Japanese move against the Chindwin River barrier, near the India-Burma frontier.

They relieved Japanese pressure on the Chinese to the north.

They saved an encircled force of 5,000 loyal Burma natives by drawing off a Japanese army.

They riddled the Japanese feeling of security in Burma.

They gave the British forces invaluable training in jungle war.

They proved Brigadier Wingate's contention that with quick training he could make Allied troops equal to jungle-fighting with the Japanese.

Spain's Ties With Axis Shaken by Allied Victory

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Notably lacking in Prime Minister Churchill's stirring summary to Congress of the fruits of Allied triumphs in Africa was any reference to the passive partner of the Axis, Spain.

Britain's spokesman pointedly ignored the recent pleas of General Franco and his Madrid lieutenants for an end of the war in Europe.

Thus, the Franco peace suggestion has obviously failed. That being the case, the next question is whether or not General Franco may not act to obtain a seat at the peace table by divorcing himself completely from the Axis. There are those among informed observers on both sides of the Atlantic who are watching Madrid closely for any sign of such a move.

As these onlookers, both diplomatic and military, see Spain's present plight, its potential importance as a war factor has been reduced virtually to zero by the Allied sweep of the African continent. Spanish Morocco remains a neutral island across the Mediterranean, but is completely surrounded by Allied power at sea, on land and in the air. It has no longer the flanking possibilities that originally caused the bulk of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's American troops to be deployed for training and guard duty along the border between French and Spanish Morocco.

Assurances given Spain by President Roosevelt at the time of the American landings in French Africa that behind it lay no design on Spanish sovereignty were tacitly conditional. They depended upon strict Spanish aloofness from any active military aid to the Axis. Had Nazi troops been permitted to enter Spain for an attempted investment by land of Gibraltar, or to undertake a trans-Mediterranean flanking attack on Allied communication lines in French Africa via Spanish Morocco, there is no question what must have followed.

Nor is there any reasonable doubt that with the Axis and its influence eliminated from all Africa in a crushing new disaster for Hitler, Spain has been pushed completely into the background as a war factor. General Franco's definite recognition of that. It was plea for a deadlock peace was a disguised admission that the Axis is doomed, as Washington and London read it.

It might foreshadow efforts by Madrid to realign Spain with the United Nations at an early date.

Report of Spanish Navy Mutiny Reaches Mexico From Lisbon

Continued from Page 1

munications Commission, listed the number of workers available to the Axis in Europe. Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal were not mentioned, but mention was made of the 8,000,000 workers in Spain.

On the same day Moscow radio reported "Recruitment [by the Nazis] of soldiers and workers inside Spain is being intensified. Spanish industry is working for Germany's war machine. Spanish airdromes and fortifications are controlled by German technicians. Franco has not broken, nor can he break, any of the ties which bind him to Berlin."

Warning by Franco

General Franco declared in Seville and Malaga that Spain is undergoing a crisis and expects difficult times ahead. "Hence, my anxiety on this my pilgrimage," he said at Seville. "to spread our truths, our doctrine, our unity, that unity which we need in order to enlist the whole nation so that they shall always find us well armed in the rear as in the vanguard."

In reporting the "peace feelers" released by General Franco, the press ignored for the most part a large number of belligerent statements the Caudillo made on the same trip.

On May 7, the day that Tunis and Bizerte fell, General Franco made a speech at Jerez lauding Primo de Rivera, founder of the first fascist regime in Spain, stressing particularly the fact that General Rivera had carried the Spanish banner to the fields of Africa.

The same day, in his speech to the officers of the Seville garrison, General Franco said, "When the war . . . reached the Mediterranean and Atlantic area, it took on new aspects. This was a fight between civilization and Bolshevism. . . . Spain was directly concerned in the fate of the Western Mediterranean."

There followed a eulogy of the bravery of the Spanish soldiers, to which General Franco added, "I do not mean to say that our armament is of no use for war. If we look at the armament . . . of our volunteers in Russia, our comrades will say that the arms of others are not better than ours; but that with similar equipment, our fortitude gives our arms higher value. . . . There will always be a bottle of gasoline that can be thrown courageously to put a tank out of action."

Stresses Peace Theme

On May 8, at Malaga, General Franco referred to the war as a "war of Russian barbarism organized by the bloodiest of dictators, which tries to open the way for the west. In the face of this fact, neither Spain nor the world can remain indifferent."

And at Almeria, in the speech in which General Franco made his statement about the warring factions having reached a deadlock, he added, "Your enthusiasm as well as that of the youth organizations and labor arganizations . . . are a clear answer to all who, from abroad, insult Spain after having destroyed its churches and robbed its treasures, seeking aid from Communism and the Freemasons for their lies. I confront them . . . with your preparedness."

General Franco's aim in his various speeches was apparently to go on record before his people as a leader who had done everything in his power to bring about peace, while at the same time preparing the people for war. Then, if Spain is dragged into the war, Spaniards will be less likely to blame General Franco and the Falange for it.

Specifically, General Franco may expect a German "protective invasion," and may be preparing Spain for active collaboration with the Nazis. These excerpts from his Seville speech are particularly interesting in this connection: "Whatever vicissitudes Spain may go through, we have sufficient means to fight against anything that may occur. . . . In these moments this unity of the army is more necessary than ever, and at the same time it demands unity of the people. . . . We shall be intensely on the alert whatever our country may demand."

Falange Rallies Held

Throughout this trip General Franco made every effort to rally the support of the Falange. Jose Luis Arrese, Falange Party representative in the Cabinet, rode with General Franco in his private car. Falange rallies were held everywhere. Seville was decorated with Spanish and Falange flags, flying side by side with the German Swastika flag on the building on the German Transatlantic Bank. Radio Valladolid commented, "There was during all the proceedings burning heat in the hearts and breasts of the population of Seville."

The first plank in the Falange platform is the recapture of Gibraltar. The program also calls for the acquisition of French Morocco, which would form a connecting link between Spanish Morocco and the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro. The Nazis are on record as having encouraged this demand on French North Africa. The United Nations, on the other hand, obviously cannot woo Spain with territorial promises.

Unofficial sources of information from the Spanish underground continue to report extensive German troop movements in Spain. German troops and technicians are reported to be not only in Spanish Morocco but in Rio de Oro as well.

It is also pointed out that there are some 300,000 Spaniards in French Morocco, constituting a potential "fifth column" for General Franco there. Last February the Spanish government announced that radio broadcasts to the Spaniards in Africa were to be expanded and last week Berlin radio announced that 3,000,000 pesetas had been allocated for this purpose.

Allied Threat in Morocco

Meanwhile, the bulk of the United Nations forces in North Africa are 1,400 miles away from the Spanish Moroccan frontier. If Spain should move into the war on the side of the Axis it would be in a position, with German help, to cut the Casablanca railroad, across which 17,000 tons of supplies have been moving weekly to our armies in Tunisia, while at the same time cutting off maritime commerce through the traits of Gibraltar at least temporarily.

The chances of such a development would seem to be diminished by the collapse of Axis resistance in Tunisia. However, experts point out that the fundamental strategy of the Mediterranean war remains unchanged, and that the effect of such a move would be of great assistance to Hitler if the United Nations armies should next move against Italy to open a new front.

An alternative interpretation of events in Spain, that the Nazis are using General Franco only as a psychological threat to the Allies, does not seem plausible to those with a knowledge of Spanish character. Hitler has always catered to General Franco's pride, and those who know Spain best say that it is very unlikely that Spanish officials would allow themselves to be used in this way.

A somewhat more likely hypothesis is that General Franco, seeing the handwriting on the wall for the Axis, is trying to rally Falange support through belligerent talk, in order to keep his own regime in power.

In any case, General Franco's position on the side of the Axis is so abundantly clear that it would seem to be unwise to interpret recent statements as showing that he is veering toward a position of real neutrality.

Deleted by Censor

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Luigi Antonini, Chairman of the Italian American Labor Council, asserted yesterday that a reference of his in a short-wave broadcast to Italy questioning the sincerity of Spanish Generalissimo Franco's recent peace plea was eliminated by the censor.

Mr. Antonini said also that he had been advised by Mayor La Guardia that the censor blocked an appeal by the Mayor in a recent shortwave broadcast to Italy urging Italians to overthrow the Fascist regime.

Princeton Discontinues Its Radio Station WPRU

PRINCETON, N. J., May 21 (AP)—Station WPRU at Princeton University has been discontinued because of the manpower shortage, David R. Craig of Washington, business director, announced May 19. The station, organized in 1941 by the University School of Engineering, broadcast to dormitories and other campus buildings sports events, special lectures, campus news, music, and local advertising.

Free Maternity Care For Soldiers' Wives

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Labor Department announced May 20 it had approved plans submitted by 23 state health agencies for providing free maternity care for wives of men in the four lowest pay grades of the armed services, and nursing care for their babies.

States whose programs have been approved include Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Plans submitted by several other states will be acted upon within the next few days, the department said.

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THE NORTHFIELD

Sixth Chrysler Plant Joins Strike of War Factories

DETROIT, May 21 (AP)—Employees of a sixth war plant of Chrysler Corporation joined in a United Automobile Workers [C. I. O.] strike move today as regional war labor board officials entered a conference with management and union executives.

The walkout of day-shift workers in the bomber plant of the Chrysler De Soto division brought the number of strikers and other idle employees in the Corporation's war factories to nearly 27,500. It was Detroit's most serious stoppage since Pearl Harbor.

Edwin E. Witte, Regional War Labor Board Director, summoned Chrysler top executives and officers of the striking U.A.W.-C.I.O. unions to attend the closed conference and explain why work cannot be resumed immediately pending settlement of current disputes.

The walkout began at the corporation's Jefferson - Kercheval plant and soon spread to the Dodge main plant and Dodge Lynch Road plant, shutting these down completely. In addition, several thousand workers at the Dodge truck plant were made idle by a lack of materials.

The company spokesman said the Jefferson-Kercheval plant fabricates parts for every weapon made by Chrysler and warned its continued shut down would mean eventual idleness for all Chrysler employees. Chrysler has nine plants in Detroit.

The causes of the strikes varied, but union leaders agreed "the slowness of the War Labor Board machinery" was a serious factor. Mr. Thomas placed the responsibility "completely upon the management involved."

Earl Reynolds, President of Dodge Local 3, U. A. W.-C. I. O., said the Chrysler workers might stay away from their jobs "until the Government takes over the plants."

"The men are willing to work for the Government at any time," Mr. Reynolds said. "They are willing to negotiate their grievances if the WLB will appoint a special umpire, but we know we cannot get anywhere with the company."

Ed Carey, President of Chrysler Local 7, U.A.W.-C.I.O. said collective bargaining had "completely broken down" and declared the workers "want to know whether the company ever intends to bargain in good faith" before they will return to work.

A dispute over a new company-contract to replace an agreement which expired last November is in the hands of the War Labor Board.

'Hit It Again, Sister'

Rail

Maine Women Are 'Working on the Railroad'

They're replacing men on the Maine Central Railroad's right of way as members of a section crew. Left to right, they are Mrs. Elva Vannah of Vassalboro, tightening a nut, and Mrs. Paulina Tracy of Sidney, who is swinging a 10-pound sledge hammer.

First Women Section Hands Working on N. E. Railroads

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Women working with section "gangs" on New England railroads: women jacking up ties, tightening bolts, and repairing track; women riding handcars; that's what passengers riding the railroads in this area will see from now until the end of the war.

Last Tuesday the first two women—mothers, in fact—donned overalls and went to work for the Boston & Maine Railroad as the first female section hands in New England railroad history. While the first to accept such work, more and more are expected to follow.

Keeping house is child's play to the work these women carry on during the day. For eight hours they wield shovels, crowbars, sledge hammers and wrenches as members of Section Crew No. 17, whose duty it is to maintain six miles of tracks of the Maine Central Railroad between East Augusta and Hallowell.

Faced with a crew shortage, because of inability to hire men, Section Crew Foreman Albert G. Galloupe asked permission to add female members to his crew. Maine Central officials, who would like to get other women to fill out crews depleted by men going into the armed forces, gave permission.

The first applicants were Mrs. Pauline Tracy of Sidney, mother of a 12-year old daughter, and Mrs. Elva Vannah of Vassalboro, whose daughter is 20 years of age.

The women admitted, after their first day's work, that they were quite a curiosity along the line. Early morning train crews passing the section of track where they were working stared in amazement, they said.

Track supervisor Joseph H. Brooks reported that the "women are all right and we'll keep them on. Of course there are some pieces of heavy work in connection with maintenance which we shall not ask them to do. But they proved today that women can tamp and surface and do other of the lighter jobs and, if these women are any criterion, do them well."

'Locomotive Nurses'

Women have invaded the shops and roundhouses of the Chicago & North Western Railway to replace men for more masculine work in the rail transportation field. These women call themselves the Wipes as their duties are wiping the dirt and oil off the locomotives. At Clinton, Iowa, where the North Western maintains extensive shop and roundhouse facilities, a crew of 16 women greets the grimy locomotives that come off the line every day for servicing. Armed with buckets, oil cans, waste and other tools they swarm over the steel giants, give them a bath of live steam and hot water under pressure and clean them from top to bottom until they glisten.

Victory Gardens

The Illinois Central Railroad has allotted more than 1,000 Victory Garden plots along its right of way. Thirty awards will be made for the best garden among these Victory Gardens, with the top prize $100. The competition is open to all employees who plant Victory Gardens along the right of way or on adjacent railroad-owned property. Photographs of the gardens at their peak of production, together with diagrams showing arrangements and varieties of vegetables, plus records of expenses and yields, should be submitted to R. E. Barr, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, before Sept. 30.

Public Co-operation Urged

John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, pointed out recently the continued need of public co-operation in making the most of the available passenger facilities. Passenger travel today is twice what it was a year ago, and nearly four times what it was in 1939 before the war began.

"To carry this vastly increased travel," Mr. Pelley points out, "the railroads have just about the same number of passenger cars and engines which they had then. Other war needs make it impossible to get more, except for a limited number of troop sleepers which it is hoped will be built this summer.

"To move the 2,000,000 servicemen and women who travel each month under military orders in special cars and special trains, takes more than half of all the sleeping cars and about one third of all the coaches.

"With what equipment is left, the railroads must move individual service men or smaller groups traveling under orders, soldiers and sailors on furlough, families visiting service men at camps, businessmen and other workers who must travel on war business, those who can no longer use their automobiles, and every sort of traveler by rail.

Lewis Quits N. Y. to Visit Washington

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—United Mine Workers officials announced today that U. M. W. President John L. Lewis would go to Washington during the day and that headquarters of the union in New York would be closed immediately.

There was no immediate explanation of the move, nor was there any indication that Mr. Lewis' trip to Washington meant that he might have agreed to consult with the National War Labor Board, which he has ignored since the soft-coal wage dispute was referred to it several weeks ago.

U. M. W. officials also said that U. M. W. Vice-President John O'Leary was leaving for Pittsburgh, but did not elaborate. Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. Secretary-Treasurer, will remain in New York along with the union's anthracite negotiating committee which is currently engaged in collective bargaining talks with the hard coal operators.

Today's announcement came unexpectedly and was given out at UMW headquarters at the Hotel Roosevelt by union officials who said it had been authorized by Mr. Lewis. The time of Mr. Lewis's departure was not stated.

Soil Expert Holds Albert Gold Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—Highest award of Royal Society of Arts, the Albert Gold Medal, has been bestowed on Sir John Russell, well known soil expert.

The medal struck in 1864 as an award for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce" was in 1941 presented to President Roosevelt, and in 1942 to Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts.

Sir John, one of greatest authorities on agriculture, has for 30 years been director of Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Britain's premier agricultural research institute which this year celebrates its centenary.

International reputation as a soil expert has brought Sir John honorary degrees from universities in Canada, United States, South Africa, and numerous honors from France, Sweden, Italy, Czechoslovakia Finland, India, and New Zealand.

It is just 50 years since the Rothamsted station was previously honored by presentation of the medal to Sir John Bennet Lawes and John Henry Gilbert.

Lease Lend Has Its War Secrets —Egg 'Bricks' in Coal Plant

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Little known, for reasons of military security, are the intimate details of the workings of Lend Lease and how it operates to aid soldiers of this nation stationed abroad. From testimony presented before the House Appropriations Committee on a $6,273,629,000 measure to carry on the work came these sidelights and high lights:

The British, in the Middle East—specifically in Palestine, the Persian Gulf, Egypt, Eritrea and Syria,—supplied United States forces with local currency with which to purchase material and labor . . . and, by contrast, as part of the reverse Lend-Lease program, Australians have been supplying American troops with recreational equipment, everything from chess boards to horseshoes.

It's a far cry from a coal brick to an egg as a tasty table dish . . . Yet the Lend-Lease Administration plans to use a plant which once made coal bricks to compress dehydrated eggs into egg briquettes . . . it saves shipping space. . . . Incidentally, plans have been made to ship $410,310,000 worth of dried eggs to Russia and the United Kingdom during the next 14 months.

American-built ships are tough. . . . War Shipping Administrator Emory S. Land cited, by way of example, the "notorious case" of the tanker Floom. . . . She came into port twice in halves. . . . Once she was blown in half in a mine field. . . . Again she was stranded and broke in two. . . . Yet he said she would go to sea soon "in a very short time" operating as a tanker of about 16,000 tons.

Army routine gives men in the service vigorous appetite . . . in figuring the food necessary for Lend-Lease, military and civilian needs, Agriculture Department spokesmen reported that the average soldier ate 25 per cent more than he did in civilian life.

Lend - Lease Administration spokesmen reported that the British have substantially less meat to eat than those in the United States have. . . . But, while the United States is sending them vast quantities of food, in return, they reported, the United Kingdom has agreed to furnish United States troops there in 1943 with several million pounds of potatoes, flour, and other food that can be raised on British soil.

Boston's Fish Catch Brings $12,500,000

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, swung into his role of Co-ordinator of Fisheries today by coming out with a 500-word statement about the world's fishing ports, but ruefully conceded his information about Japan was not quite complete.

"Some Japanese ports would undoubtedly rank high in receipts of fish," he said, "but accurate information as to their standing would be difficult to obtain."

No uncertainty, however, marked Mr. Ickes' ranking of the United States fishing ports for 1942 — Los Angeles - Long Beach, Monterey, San Francisco, Boston, and Gloucester, in that order From the standpoint of value, Boston topped the list.

Boston's landings of 200,000,000 pounds had a value of $12,500,000, while Los Angeles - Long Beach's 530,000,000 pounds brought $11,500,00.

Coal Miners' Return Spotty

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 21 (AP)—Ordered by the Government—their present employer—and their union to go back to work, approximately 2,500 soft coal miners decide today whether to end their walkout in protest against failure to receive a new wage contract.

Their return — predicted by James Mark, President of United Mine Workers District 2—would cut the number idle in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio fields to less than 3,500, more than 2,200 having voted last night to resume work at least until their extended truce ends May 31.

Mr. Mark, who brought back from a conference with John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, an order to end the strike, said that "by Monday all mines in the district will be back to work," although 1,350 men began a new walkout last night and Adolph Pacifico, Vice-President of U. M. W. District 6, said in Columbus, Ohio, that "they are talking about going out in other mines."

Meanwhile, despite a telegraphed order from Don Gingery, Regional Solid Fuels Administrator, to "report to work immediately," two Ohio mines, employing 1,400, and one in Kentucky remained closed.

Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes, administrator of the mines since the Government took them over, expressed confidence in Washington yesterday that the men would "cool off" and abide by the truce agreement, adding that "they always have."

Farm Wastes Utilized In New-Type Plastic

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP) — Natural scientists in the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., have developed a new type of lignin plastic from farm wastes which can be used as a replacement for metal for many purposes, including some military supplies, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced May 17.

He said the natural scientists had reported that the new plastic which hardens under heat or pressure, can be made from corn stalks, wheat straw, flax shives, and other fibrous materials and that it can be made with half of the phenol-formaldehyde resin—a critical war material—commonly required in the manufacture of this type of plastic.

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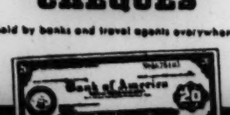

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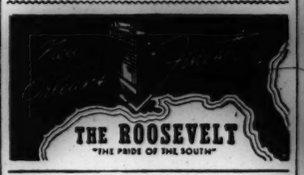

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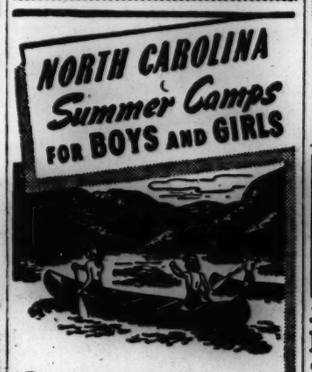

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The Home Forum

Fishers of Men

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY PEOPLE DESIRE to reform their neighbors. Often these efforts are pursued with more zeal than wisdom, and fail because they do not bring out needed cooperation from those whom they would benefit. Christ Jesus sanctified the lofty purpose which seeks the salvation of our fellow men. By his life he showed clearly that endeavors to reform others must be based on example rather than merely on precept. In St. Luke's Gospel we find the tender record of his loving summons to Simon Peter, the fisherman. Simon had toiled at his trade all night without success. At Jesus' behest he let down his nets once more and caught "a great multitude of fishes." Simon was awed by this seemingly miraculous proof of the Master's dominion over material conditions. Jesus then said to him, **"Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men"** (Luke 5:10). The early history of Christianity shows how faithfully Peter the disciple fulfilled this mission.

* * *

No religion lays greater emphasis on the healing and reforming influence of good works than does Christian Science. This Science, Mary Baker Eddy discovered in 1866; and she established it as a living, practical faith through her example of obedience to God's will. All may learn how to prove the immediate worth of this religion by healing sickness and sin. Mrs. Eddy, under divine direction, wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Mrs. Eddy's great work has proved its divine origin. Thousands have been healed of physical and moral ailments simply by reading her book. In it she has written these important words (p. 136): **"Jesus established his church and maintained his mission *on* a spiritual foundation of Christ-healing."**

We are sometimes tempted to believe that we can find a short-cut to the goal of reforming others. There is only one direct path if our work is to be effective. Unless our efforts are the outcome of a deep sincerity, they may and probably will go awry. It follows that to reform others is of less importance than to bring our own lives into obedience to God's will. Without the latter, we are not likely to accomplish the former. That sturdy and consecrated missionary, St. Paul, understood this clearly. In one of his epistles to his Christian converts he wrote (I Cor. 9:26, 27), **"I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air: but I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway."**

Christian Science teaches that man, made in God's own likeness, is spiritual and perfect. It teaches how this supreme fact of true being can be brought into actual demonstration through Christlike motives and actions. It awakens mortals from the dream that they must tarry indefinitely, and perhaps eternally, in a state of separation from God. As students of Christian Science lay hold of these truths, their thoughts about themselves and others become purer, more unselfish, and more powerful to heal. Thus they find themselves growing in the ability to heal others in the measure of their spiritual understanding of God, and of man's eternal relationship to Him. Through such demonstrations Christian Scientists are showing themselves to be useful workers, friendly neighbors, compassionate helpers, and Christian thinkers.

* * *

No one need withhold a helping hand because of self-distrust or fear of consequences. It is God who calls us to be fishers of men, and when we turn to Him in humble prayer for guidance, the Holy Ghost will be present to bless our endeavors. In a very helpful passage in Science and Health (p. 354), Mrs. Eddy supplies much food for thought in these words: **"If our words fail to express our deeds, God will redeem that weakness, and out of the mouth of babes He will perfect praise. The night of materiality is far spent, and with the dawn Truth will waken men spiritually to hear and to speak the new tongue."**

* * *

There is no punishment, whether in the form of failure, frustration, or reversal, for doing right. God is the author of every right motive, and His law enforces every righteous deed. By laying aside personal desires for self-glory, praise, and reward, we shall be in no danger of paying a penalty for acts of kindness. On the contrary, we shall find in them opportunities to use more of the wisdom which God unfailingly gives, and to rise in understanding of the substance of Spirit.

Fishers of men must turn away from material means and look to God for their bait, their boat, their tackle, and their catch. They can harm no one by their ministry. Christian Science is healing mankind of sickness and sin. It is improving the race and advancing the true welfare of nations.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)

By Courtesy of the Detroit (Michigan) Institute of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BROCADE FROM VENICE

THIS SPECIMEN of the textile art of Venice in the eighteenth century is called "The Drummer Boy." It is a fantastic and gay design, in which the all-over pattern is dominated by the commanding personality of the Drummer Boy himself. The brocade is woven in strong, rich color, with touches of gold, on a background of white corded silk.

On the Writing of Travel

I HAD A STARTLING experience in the Concord Library the other night. I was grabbed by a book. I had been looking for something about Martinique, where Admiral Georges Robert is juggling three governments with typical Vichy dexterity. I had dipped into several bright superficial volumes, when a faded greenish book held its name to my eyes, "Two Years in the French West Indies." I had never heard of it, but one could trust Lafcadio Hearn. I sampled a page, then read all of another page, then sat down with the book. It was too long, too old, no use to me whatever, but it had me. It marched me to the desk.

"I'll take this," I told the girl in charge. "I don't want it, but it's got me."

"They'll do that," the girl said. "The good ones."

* * *

On the walk home, I wondered why none of those other books on the West Indies had forced me to carry them home. Most of them were fairly recent and looked informative. They seemed to be entertainingly written. Some were lavish with local color and were quick to contrast the Antilles with the author's home state, to the latter's disadvantage. The photographs were good, the covers lureful. Yet they had about the same appeal for me as juke-box music.

Once at home, I saw that Lafcadio Hearn's book was drenched with an unspoken nostalgia.

"And I thought that there could be no greater delight in existence than to lie down at night, with all the windows open,—and the Cross of the South visible from my pillow,—and the sea-wind pouring over the bed,—and the tumultuous whispering and muttering of the surf in one's ears,—to dream of that strange sea white-bursting over its beach of black sand."

As he had roamed about the Island, staying in a place until it ripened for him and opened to his touch, nostalgia heightened each yesterday's pleasure into a happiness. The waking hours were rounded, lost, and then regainable in his writing. He was in love with Martinique, really in love and not simply shrill with publishable ecstasy. His glances were sharp because he must see his loved one's face, the whole island's every shape and color and way of living. And, when he moved from some small village to St. Pierre or Fort de France, he became more conscious of the deserted place through his profound unreasoning nostalgia for it.

"I had long desired to examine a plantation drum and see it played upon under conditions more favorable than the excitement of a holiday. . . ."

* * *

So he did, and told about it so clearly, vibrantly, effortlessly, that that drum beats in the reader's ears. You see the drummer, hear him chant:

"Oh! yoie-yoie!" (drum roll)
"Oh! missie-a!" (drum roll)
"Y bel tambouye!" (drum roll)
"Aie, ya, yaie!" (drum roll)

As I read fascinating pages about the *fer de lance*, a snake suitable for nightmares; about zombis—a zombi is sometimes a horse with three legs, sometimes a woman fourteen feet high, and at other times other things—; about the volcano, the hurricanes, the history of this Paradise that was; I longed to go to Martinique. The other books had made of it merely another tourist stop, a sort of populated desert. For them it was one chapter in twelve.

"How about the West Indies next?" asks the publisher.

"I can swing that before the novel. But I'll need an advance."

"Can you get the script to me in time for the fall trade?"

* * *

That's all there is to it. The author with his contract, his advance, and his time limit, arranges to sandwich Martinique in between Antigua and Barbados. Forty pages is enough.

Just hereabouts in my reflections, my conscience said: "Is it quite fair to deride the non-geniuses for not being Lafcadio Hearn?"

I squelched that quickly. "Suppose," I said to my conscience, "that just one of them had set about doing his travel-book differently? Suppose he had been a man of vocation, instead of just another business man? He would have found the place he loved, instead of agreeing to the places his publisher suggested. He would have gone there at his own time and stayed as long as *his* need dictated. If his publisher had protested that a book about twelve places sold twelve times as well as a book about one place, he would have found another publisher. Must commerce ruin *everything*? Must it arrange for the sentiment one feels about places? Must it measure out the minutes one may look at something?"

* * *

Conscience was mute. The truth was, I was right. The very name of Martinique is *Le Pays de Revenants*, The Country of Returners, The Land of Returned Ones. It held Lafcadio Hearn two years; and he could always return to it in *his* pages, for they spoke the truth. To speak the truth one has to have one's own subject and to live with it and love it. Without love, no nostalgia, no homesickness, no writing from the heart.

I read a few pages more before going out for my evening walk. As I stepped out into Lexington Road, I was surprised to see there, above Emerson's house, palm-heads swaying slowly against an enormous orange sunset. I heard the ocean curling on the black sand, and a black boy came along with me to carry a lantern and keep a sharp watch for the vicious *fer de lance*.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Much More Than Music

TWICE A WEEK, in Shanghai, our small Gloria was taken for her piano lessons. It needed about thirty minutes by ricksha for the "young missie" and myself to reach Professor Leibenson's flat, on Yu Yuen Road.

First, we would step out of our modernistic apartment house on rue Cardinal Mercier and call: "Wambatzo! Wambatzo!" Immediately, a flock of ricksha-pullers would come dashing across from where they were usually gathered under the portico of the French Club. By this time, most of the pullers were old acquaintances; so they chattered like magpies as they surrounded us, each giving forth a constant flow of sales-talk in pidgin-English. We looked them over and chose the two rickshas that seemed cleanest. It was always difficult to disappoint the other men, for they must have needed our fare badly to buy rice.

* * *

We jogged pleasantly along, side by side, stopped occasionally by red lights at intersections or a traffic jam caused by a Chinese ceremony of some sort; and once I remember, on an extremely hot day, we crashed into a Russian furrier's cart, full of fur coats that went flying in all directions. Which was the nearest I've ever come to appearing in public in a genuine mink wrap. There was always some excitement to look forward to on these excursions. After we once reached Bubbling Well Road, we sped like the wind. A sudden shower brought forth side curtains which were buttoned on by the coolies to the canopy top; keeping us dry and snug within.

When we reached our destination, on Yu Yuen Road, we paid our boys each twenty cents, big money for the ride. "We waitchee, missie," they would often say; and, sure enough, there they were when we came out, looking as though they had enjoyed their rest.

* * *

Upon entering the professor's modest flat, we were greeted as though we were royalty. For he always bowed from the waist as he opened the door. There was never anything businesslike about the Professor or Madame Leibenson. Rather, they gave one the impression that music-teaching was an artistic flight with them, rather than a mundane profession. Before starting the piano lessons, all the social amenities had to be dispensed with.

On the walls of the small room hung heavy oil paintings, interspersed with framed valentines which, I suppose, had been exchanged between them in their courting days. Everything about the front room was old and European in appearance. Several medals hung from a velvet square—medals the professor had won for musical excellence in his homeland. He told us, with eyes shining, about his lessons under the great Paderewski, and of other wonderful experiences. He was an exile now, making a home in a new world, and doing it with great courage and grace.

* * *

Our daughter, now in college, while going through some of her old music books, recently found a notebook in which Professor Leibenson had written instructions in a quaint, delicate old-style handwriting, headed by: "Glorianna, do you not realize that practice makes perfect!" So many memories came flooding over us, with the rediscovery of this particular music book and its message!

We are informed that our professor is a prisoner of war now, in a camp in Shanghai. Those who are sharing the same fate doubtless know more about courage and grace than before they met him. It could not be otherwise, for no material condition on earth could separate the gentle professor from expressing the gracious warm heart within. It would be like trying to part a sunbeam from the sun.

H. H. F.

Pescatori d'uomini

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

MOLTE PERSONE DESIDERANO di riformare i loro vicini. Spesso questi sforzi vengono fatti con più zelo che non saggezza e falliscono perchè non producono la cooperazione necessaria da quelli che vorrebbero beneficare. Cristo Gesù santificò l'elevato proposito che mira alla salvezza dei nostri simili. Colla sua vita egli mostrò chiaramente che i conati per riformare gli altri devono essere fondati sull'esempio piuttosto che soltanto sul precetto. Nell'evangelo di S. Luca troviamo il tenero racconto del suo amorevole appello a Simone Pietro, il pescatore. Simone si era affaticato tutta notte al suo mestiere senza successo. Per ordine di Gesù egli calò di nuovo le sue reti e prese una grande "quantità di pesci". Simone fu impressionato da questa prova apparentemente miracolosa del dominio del Maestro su condizioni materiali. Gesù allora gli disse: "Non temere: da ora innanzi sarai pescator d'uomini" (Luca 5:10). La storia antica del Cristianesimo mostra come fedelmente Pietro il discepolo adempì questa missione.

Nessuna religione mette l'enfasi sull'influenza sanatrice e riformante delle opere buone più della Scienza Cristiana. Questa Scienza, Mary Baker Eddy la scoprì nel 1866; ed essa la stabilì quale una fede vivente, pratica, per mezzo del suo esempio di obbedienza alla volontà di Dio. Tutti possono imparare come dimostrare il valore immediato di questa religione col guarire malattia e peccato. Mrs. Eddy, sotto la direzione divina, scrisse il libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. La grande opera di Mrs. Eddy ha dimostrato la sua divina origine. Migliaia sono stati guariti da infermità fisiche e morali semplicemente col leggere il suo libro. In esso ha scritto queste importanti parole (pag. 136): "Gesù stabilì la sua chiesa e mantenne la sua missione su di una base spirituale di guarigione per Cristo".

Siamo a volte tentati a credere che possiamo trovare una scorciatoia alla meta di riformare gli altri. Vi è soltanto un sentiero diretto se il nostro lavoro è efficiente. A meno che i nostri sforzi non siano il frutto di una profonda sincerità, possibilimente, anzi probabilmente, falliranno. Ne segue che riformare altri è meno importante che non forzare le nostre vite nell'obbedienza alla volontà di Dio. Senza quest'ultima, non è probabile che compiremo la prima azione. Quel forte e consacrato missionario, S. Paolo, lo comprese chiaramente. In una delle sue epistole ai suoi convertiti cristiani egli scrisse (I Cor. 9:26, 27): "Io quindi corro ma non in modo incerto, lotto al pugilato, ma non come chi batte l'aria; anzi, tratto duramente il mio corpo e lo riduco in schiavitù, che talora, dopo aver predicato agli altri, io stesso non sia riprovato".

La Scienza Cristiana insegna che l'uomo, creato nell'immagine stessa di Dio, è spirituale e perfetto. Insegna come questo fatto supremo del vero essere può essere sottoposto ad una dimostrazione attuale per mezzo di motivi ed azioni come quelle del Cristo. Risveglia i mortali dal sogno che essi devono rimanere indefinitamente, e forse eternamente, in uno stato di separazione da Dio. In quanto gli studenti della Scienza Cristiana s'impossessano di queste verità, i loro pensieri su sè stessi e su altri divengono più puri, più generosi, e più potenti a sanare. Si trovano così a crescere nell'abilità di sanare gli altri in proporzione al loro comprendimento spirituale di Dio, e della relazione eterna dell'uomo a Lui. Per mezzo di tali dimostrazioni gli Scientisti Cristiani mostrano di essere lavoratori utili, vicini amichevoli, soccorritori compassionevoli e pensatori cristiani.

Nessuno deve trattenere una mano che aiuta a causa di sfiducia in sè stesso o di paura delle conseguenze. È Dio che ci chiama ad essere pescatori d'uomini, e quando ci volgiamo a Lui in umile preghiera per direzione, lo Spirito Santo sarà presente per benedire i nostri sforzi. In un messaggio di grande aiuto in *Science and Health*, Mrs. Eddy provvede molto nutrimento mentale con queste parole: "Se le nostre parole non riescono ad esprimere le nostre opere, Iddio redimerà quella debolezza, e dalla bocca de' fanciulli e de' lattanti trarrà lode. La notte della materialità è assai innoltrata, e l'alba della Verità risveglierà gli uomini spiritualmente per udire e parlare la nuova lingua".

Non vi è punizione, sia nelle forma di insuccesso, delusione, o di ripulsione, per fare il bene. Iddio è l'autore di ogni motivo retto, e la Sua legge sancisce ogni azione giusta. Col metter da parte desideri personali di propria gloria, lode e compenso, non saremo in pericolo di pagare un'ammenda per atti di gentilezza. Al contrario, troveremo in essi le opportunità per usare di più la saggezza che Dio concede senza fallo e per innalzarci nel comprendimento della sostanza dello Spirito.

I pescatori d'uomini devono volgersi via dai mezzi materiali e rivolgersi a Dio per la loro esca, la loro barca, i loro attrezzi e la loro presa. Non possono danneggiare alcuno col loro ministerio. La Scienza Cristiana sta sanando l'umanità dalla malattia e dal peccato. Sta migliorando la razza e sta accrescendo il benessere delle nazioni.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Loftiest of Singers

EVEN SHAKESPEARE, who so suffuses current letters and art (which indeed have in most degrees grown out of him), belongs essentially to the buried past. Only he holds the proud distinction for certain important phases of that past, of being the loftiest of the singers life has yet given voice to. All, however, relate to and rest upon conditions, standards, politics, sociologies, ranges of belief, that have been quite eliminated from the Eastern hemisphere, and never existed at all in the Western. As authoritative types of song, they belong in America just about as much as the persons and institutes they depict. True, it may be said, the emotional, moral, and aesthetic natures of humanity have not radically changed—that in these the old poems apply to our times and all times, irrespective of date; and that they are of incalculable value as pictures of the past. I willingly make those admissions and to their fullest extent; then advance the points herewith as of serious, even paramount importance.

I have indeed put on record elsewhere my reverence and eulogy for those never-to-be excell'd poetic bequests, and their indescribable preciousness as heirlooms for America. Another and separate point must now be candidly stated. If I had not stood before those poems with uncover'd head, fully aware of their colossal grandeur and beauty of form and spirit, I could not have written "Leaves of Grass." My verdict and conclusions as illustrated in its pages are arrived at through the temper and inculcation of the old works as much as through anything else—perhaps more than through anything else. As America fully and fairly construed is the legitimate result and evolutionary outcome of the past, so I would dare to claim for my verse. Without stopping to qualify the averment, the Old World has had the poems of myths, fictions, feudalism, conquest, caste, dynastic wars, and splendid exceptional characters and affairs, which have been great; but the New World needs the poems of realities and science and of the democratic average and basic equality, which shall be greater. In the centre of all, and object of all, stands the Human Being, towards whose heroic and spiritual evolution poems and everything directly or indirectly tend, Old World or New.—From "A Backward Glance O'er Travel'd Roads," by WALT WHITMAN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Speak to Me, Summer

SPEAK TO ME now in the garden, in the place of hushed leaves, where the honeysuckle wreathes over the old white pillar. Speak to me now where there is darkness, the honeysuckle perfume so much louder than by day, the shadow of the boughs more cool than in the hour of noon. Over all the year's cycle I have waited to hear you—after the turbulence, the wild color of autumn I waited; through the white, deliberate wonder of winter; and the slow, delicate days of spring.

Now at last the bitter-sweet smell of grass, ready for cutting, rises in the night. The tide of the heart rises beautifully slow. The face is lifted to a wind that has visited the full rose, the tall fern, the mint by the quiet brook water. Soon, soon, the white gate will open. The nightingales will wake once more, and their song will be, Summer, the words you have spoken.

S. VAN A. A.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

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ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One Norway Street
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New England Seacoast

Oh, I have gathered beach plums on Plum Island,
And blueberries on rock-ribbed Appledore—
And seen, along the winding Parker River,
Salt haystacks rising from a level floor;
And I have looked across the Hampton Marshes
Where samphire flamed in patches crimson red—
And watched a white-winged sailboat in the distance
Against the sea's deep blue off Great Boar's Head;
And I have walked on curving shingle beaches,
Silvery gray on Kittery's rough coast,
And heard the surf draw music from smooth pebbles,
With softer touch than human hands can boast:
And I have felt New England's heartbeat pounding.
Here where the land adjoins the sea deep-sounding!

—WILLIAM PLUMER FOWLER, in "Granite Ledges." (Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Random Notes From Our Diplomatic Diary ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Practically no one doubts that the famous "sealed letter" which Joseph E. Davies delivered to Mr. Stalin in the Kremlin yesterday was a proposal of some kind for a meeting between Mr. Stalin and President Roosevelt.

What lies behind such a proposal is the fact that in official Washington's opinion there is just as much ground to be covered in all matters pertaining to the postwar settlement of the world as has actually been covered in regard to fighting the war.

So far as the war is concerned there isn't much to be said. There is no need for the close staff co-ordination with Russian armies that there is between British and American forces. The latter are fighting together on practically every front. The Russians have their own fronts all to themselves and the only place where co-ordination is required is in the timing of major moves and in the allocation of Anglo-American supplies.

Those aspects of the matter are working much better. According to our latest information the Russians have thawed out enormously on telling us why they need certain things—and showing us why as well. The Russian military machine and its prospects in the big campaign now coming up are no longer the mystery they were.

There isn't any serious difference, even, over the question of Siberia and its place in the war with Japan. We would of course like to use those bases sometime for a good bombing raid on Japan. But the fact is that the very best divisions in the Japanese Army—over 20 of them [which is nearly a third of its total strength] are still held on the Siberian frontier just because Japan can never overlook the threat of those Siberian bases, no matter how good diplomatic relations may seem to be.

In other words, even though Russia and Japan are at peace, Russia still holds the best of the Japanese Army cut off our backs by the mere fact that it has air bases in Siberia. And of course the Japanese are much more worried about those bases as Attu slips out of their grasp. Further, it is still perfectly obvious that we would rather have the use of those bases when there is some chance of having it for more than just long enough to make one attack. It is still true that if they were used today they would probably be in Japanese hands 48 hours later. In other words, there is no serious misunderstanding or friction on that point.

But Washington feels that no worth-while step can be taken towards fixing up the postwar world until some real understanding is reached with Russia about postwar matters—and progress to date can be set down as regrettably slight. The State Department feels that the United Nations should begin putting the postwar blueprint into definite shape. Will it be a real world system, or will it be only an Anglo-American-Western European system? That is the question. Washington, rightly or wrongly, feels that Moscow holds the answer and hasn't told Washington what that answer is yet.

Hence the feeling that a meeting between Stalin and the President is extremely necessary.

Finland Knows U. S. Serious

The withdrawal of most of the Legation staff from Helsingfors has had the desired effect on Finland—at least for the time being. It made the Finnish Government realize that we are quite serious when we say that if they join the Germans in the spring offensive we will definitely break off all relations. So far they haven't broken their silent front with Russia.

President Got What He Wanted

Considering its highly extemporized origins, the Food Conference is limping along better than expected. At least the President did get what he wanted—a full dress meeting of delegates from all of the United Nations. The only thing which has really attracted public attention to it is the exclusion of the press from access to the individual delegates, food being one of those things everyone is interested in eating much more than reading about. There has been no great rush of high officials in the Government to get on the American delegation. Quite the contrary, as a matter of fact. The President is represented as feeling that the old League of Nations is too discredited in public opinion to be revivable and hence it is necessary to find some new machinery. The Food Conference was to be an experiment in finding such machinery. So far it hasn't proved a failure.

Franco-Spain Next?

With conclusion of the Tunisian campaign one notes a marked weakening in the long-suffering tolerance of repeated unfriendly, in fact hostile, words and speeches from Spain. The time may actually come when the same vigorous kind of treatment applied to Finland will also be applied to Franco-Spain—unless its press and radio and Government speeches show a somewhat more enlightened appreciation of the fact that Hitler is not going to win the war than they still exhibit. Generalissimo Franco is certainly straining State Department tolerance beyond what even that indulgent agency of Government can stand.

Women War Workers Doff Frills

Arnold Eagle

Safety Keynotes These Clothes Designed by National Youth Administration

Women war workers have learned the advantages of simple clothes for their working hours, reports the National Youth Administration. Challenged by accident reports, clothes designers have been seeking to remove hazards from women war workers' clothes. This "fashion show" features comfort in shoes and coveralls of khaki cotton twill, with "flaps" taboo. There were no necklaces, rings, or bracelets.

Americas Swing Away From Franco

SANTIAGO, Chile—A diplomatic offensive against the Spanish Republican movement, to which 90 per cent of overseas Spaniards belong, has been launched by Foreign Minister Count Francisco Jordana of the Nationalist regime in Madrid.

This offensive has been directed mainly toward South America, particularly in Colombia, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. Its full weight has descended on Uruguay where arrangements are proceeding for an assembly of Spanish Republican exiles as the first concrete step toward the extraterritorial restoration of the Republic destroyed by Gen. Francisco Franco.

The Marquis de los Arcos, Franco's Minister, delivered seven protests in less than that number of days against the honors accorded visiting Republican leaders—among them Dr. Diego Martinez Barrio, former Cortes President, and Gen. José Miaja—and their preparations on Uruguayan soil for the assembly.

The Marquis has some nominal right to protest, as Uruguay never has broken diplomatic relationship with Madrid, but it is doubtful if the Amézaga Government would care to go against the wishes of its people who have welcomed the famous visitors. Indeed, the triumphal passage of the Republican leaders through many South American republics on their way to the Uruguayan Capital can leave no doubt as to the direction in which the sympathies of the majority of overseas Spaniards incline.

Guest of Nation

President Amézaga has received Dr. Martinez Barrio and General Miaja, who became official guests of the nation, while Congress assembled to receive them; the Vice-President and ministers of state have accompanied them on the public platform; and the State radio has been used to broadcast their messages.

It is humiliating for Foreign Minister Jordana and his resident representative to put up with this—and it has not been limited to Uruguay. The Marquis de los Arcos has protested without avail. His big task, however, is to prevent the assembly whose organization is planned through the Centro Republicano Español de Montevideo before October. He may lose his job if he fails.

Count Jordana, it is understood, has insisted on sharp protests, especially because of the harm done to the prestige of the Franco Regime in other Spanish-American countries. The popular triumph of the Republican leaders was impressive, especially on the west coast of South America.

For reasons well understood overseas, the two visitors could only "pass through" Argentina, but more than a million Spaniards resident in that country, many of them refugees from the Nationalist sword sent delegates to Montevideo. Noted Argentine parliamentarians, including Dr. Raul Damonte Taborda (Radical) and Juan Antonio Solari (Socialist) crossed the Rio de la Plata and spoke at a rally. The former boldly declared that the Argentine people, like the Spaniards, were "also in exile but the time will come when they, too, will be free." He indicated the victory of the United Nations would mean the freedom of Spain and Argentina.

Castillo Backs Franco

Thus it can be seen that Spain can count on the Castillo Government in Argentina to exert its utmost to curb Republican activities in that country. Police action is constant and merciless in preventing and breaking up political associations that might be detrimental to the Franco-Government in Madrid. But, actually, it is difficult to control mass feeling. Apart from a sprinkling of embassy officers and wealthy merchants, the vast number of Spaniards and Spanish-Argentines—numbering in all at least one thir of the population—are liberal and anti-Franco in feeling.

Although General Franco can count on President Castillo, Count Jordana, it appears, cannot count on his Ambassador, Admiral the Marquis of Magaz. It is against this diplomat that the Madrid "offensive" is directed in Argentina, it is believed, and there are many in Buenos Aires who believe he may be recalled. Vichy Radio even has given the name of his supposed successor—the Count de Bulnes, Don Jose Muñoz Vargas.

The Marquis of Magaz has been criticized because he did not acquaint Count Jordana with the true state of republicanism in Argentina, though the chief complaint against him, it is said, is that he is not sufficiently "dynamic," that he is more interested in the monarchical movement than that of the Falange.

The Falangistas have been "gunning" for the Marquis for some time. His persistent civil salute annoys party men who prefer fascist gestures. He also is blamed for the lukewarm reception dispensed in Buenos Aires to visiting midshipmen from the Spanish training frigate Juan Sebastian Elcano. What happened, however, is that while the Castillo Government contributed more than its share to the entertainment program, the boys, as representatives of the ruling caste in the "new Spain," were boycotted by the democratic Spanish colony.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

Women Under Fire ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Firewomen! They passed the ammunition. For many a day to come the San Francisco water front will talk about the calm courage and loyalty, even beyond the line of duty, displayed by 100 women stevedores and nearly another 100 women office workers when the Navy Overseas Freight Terminal was afire.

Hundreds of men—firemen, policemen, Navy men, Coast Guardsmen, longshoremen—took part in the all-day task of saving a great warehouse full of valuable, some unreplaceable, items bound for naval ships and shore stations in the Pacific. This item is most particularly about the women and girls, and the heroic part they performed.

A woman stevedore, contrary to what might be expected, is not customarily a mammoth individual, with bulging biceps. On an average, she is no stockier or sturdier than the girls who work in the double-decked offices at the shore end of the big pier.

Women stevedores employed at the naval docks here handle heavy hand trucks, two-wheeled, in moving stacks of boxes and crates around the pier. They drive some of the "jitneys" which lift and shunt stacks of cargo around so handily. They wear low-heeled shoes, chiefly, for balance, and rugged work slacks or dungarees.

All Papers Saved

When fire broke out in the forest of creosoted fender piling at the outer end of Shed A, Pier 48, and heavy black smoke began to roll through the 650-foot-long warehouse, the girls and women in the stevedoring crews and the girls and women in the big offices at the shore end knew just what to do. The office women first saved their files, drawer by drawer. "Not a paper was lost."

The women stevedores from the entire naval area, embracing several piers, gathered with hand trucks, "jitneys," and four-wheeled motor trucks in Shed A. Under direction of their regular supervisors they first moved a consignment of boxed antiaircraft shells, boxed warheads for marine torpedoes, even the long, heavy boxes containing the torpedoes themselves.

"It wasn't 10 minutes after the alarm was given," said Commander Thomas Cochran, Supply Corps, U. S. N., retired, commander of the freight terminal, "until all the 'red-flag' stores were out of the warehouse and safe beyond possible reach of fire." Red-flag stores are explosives or ammunition of any variety.

"All the girls worked far beyond their strength," said the "big boss," pridefully. "They did as well as any men could do. They kept going back into the smoke for more cargo until we had to stop them. You'll never see a finer bunch for an emergency than these girls."

All members of the women stevedore corps and the office corps of women are "girls" to the big Commander, whether they be misses or mothers of sons in service overseas. All of the "girls" know him, for it is part of his daily duty to inspect the expansive and important domain that is in his charge. They know he's proud of them, too, and their work. Probably that had much to do with the loyal teamwork they displayed in the face of what could easily have been a much more serious event.

Afire Several Hours

The fire, which was kept outside the concrete bulkheads of the main body of the pier, raged through the highly inflammable creosoted piling and stringers underneath an outer apron for several hours.

There was confusion enough and to spare among the various civilian and military agencies brought into emergency contact with each other, and with important issues at stake. These things, though, will be threshed out before various boards of inquiry, and may have been worth while as warning against their repetition on future critical occasions.

The next morning, a chopped and burned pier apron, many piles of broken glass smashed aloft to let out smoke, and disarranged piles of cargo in a near-by warehouse and on the shore outside—these were the chief evidences of San Francisco's first full dress rehearsal for war.

The next morning, too, all the "girls," both high-heeled and low-heeled, were back at their tasks in the offices and in the sheds. They laughed the whole thing off as a lark. It was, perhaps. It was also "extraordinary gallantry in action."

To Change the Subject:

So Let's Rally Round With Books ..... ***By Ernest C. Sherburne***

On the tenth anniversary of Hitler's burning of the books, Helen Hayes spoke to a Students Book Rally in Cooper Union, New York, from the same platform where Lincoln made the address in 1860 that made him the leader of the forces that were to end slavery in the United States. Miss Hayes is acting in "Harriet" these evenings at the Henry Miller Theater, presenting a stage portrait of the woman who gave impetus to the movement for the emancipation of Negroes by writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

With a laugh that is still like the girlish merriment of the "Bab" that she acted in her 'teens, Miss Hayes tipped down the microphone with something like a curtsy to the audience—mostly young people—and said "I'm short, you know," and laughed again with her hearers.

She looked at the prepared speech, as she had done several times while awaiting her turn to speak, and then began another, impromptu, speaking out of the thoughts and emotions that the time and the place had stirred in her. This writer, in turn, felt that he had never been stirred by her in quite the same way by the many fine things he has seen her do in the theater, not even by her Maggie Shand in Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," which, he always felt, gave fullest scope, of all her parts, to the expression of her qualities as artist and woman.

What Miss Hayes said shall not be quoted here at any length, for it was no set speech, making one rhetorical point after another. It was something finer—a conversation with 500 youngsters that had all the warmth of a talk between two persons who are fond of each other. There where Lincoln had had the courage to say to an unfriendly audience: "Let us have faith that right makes might!" Miss Hayes spoke as if she were listening to him in her thoughts and thinking of his eagerness for the books he could not afford to buy, the books for which he so hungered that he could walk 20 miles to borrow one. He knew the value of books; so did Hitler when he burned them so the Germans should not read the writings that would set men free.

Miss Hayes told of an encounter with a number of servicemen whom she picked up in her station wagon on her way to the theater one evening from her home in Nyack. She asked them, "What books have you been reading lately?"

"Period," one of the soldiers finally replied.

It seemed that their camp library facilities are not yet ready, though these men are ready, as they proved when she asked them what kind of books they liked. As she talked, each of her listeners must have wondered about that book they had paid as admission to the rally.

For she said: "Give books for the men in the services. It is not enough to feed their bodies, we must feed their minds and their spirits. And let us give good books. When we give a book to a best friend at Christmas, we take care to give one that we would value for our own use. Let us not give just any old thing for which we no longer have a use. For when we give a book to be read by a boy in the services, we are giving a book to a friend."

Parliament Debate Underlines Need of World Peace Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21 — Debate in Parliament May 12 on the British postwar-currency plan served to underline general recognition that while military plan can give victory, only sound economic planning now for the postwar period can insure that political stability which will maintain peace.

Time alone will show whether this debate has brought nearer an international agreement on a postwar currency plan, for all speakers stressed that they were concerned at this stage less with economic analysis than with emphasis upon the essential fact that the coming peace must be economically as well as politically sound to be lasting.

The speech of Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made it clear that at this stage he was not concerned with technical differences between the British plan for an international clearing union and the parallel American scheme for an international stabilization fund.

Merely Proposals

Both schemes were only proposals, not ends in themselves, for providing means of developing international trade and insuring full employment, thereby going a long way toward protecting or raising the standard of living throughout the world. The political consequences of such a policy if successful are obvious, for otherwise development of political discontent similar to that which enabled the Nazis to seize power in Germany and start the present war might recur.

The instability of currency and strangling of international trade were also outstanding economic troubles for most countries in the period between both World Wars. Hence there is general demand here for some such plan as the British or American scheme which will recognize fully the special need for the establishment of credit in such a way that risks and benefits are shared by all nations in proportion to their resources and needs and along lines which will be generally accepted as just.

Naturally, such schemes have raised in some people's thoughts question of their effect upon various nations' sovereign rights. Both British and American schemes would lead automatically to the surrender of the right of any country to modify at will the external value of its currency. This seems a tremendous advance, but actually it is only one step further along the line already taken in the political sphere — for example, treaties of arbitration automatically involve the surrender of a certain measure of sovereignty, even to the extent of a country refraining from going to war by accepting submission of a dispute to arbitration. And since surrender of economic benefits helps, it is unlikely that this issue will cause much difficulty.

Differences Cited

No detailed examination of the British and American currency schemes was made in this parliamentary debate. There were, however, certain references to some outstanding differences between them. One of these differences is that the British White Paper emphasizes that "the management of the institution must be genuinely international without a preponderant power of veto or enforcement to any country or group." Some speakers took up this quotation to oppose any suggestions that Britain should acquiesce in schemes which could be completely dominated by the United States. Others stressed the point that the British White Paper underlines face that a more realistic basis for the quotas suggested in the international plans is volume of trade, rather than, for example gold holdings.

The outstanding difference between the British and American proposals seems to be summarized in saying that the United States gives a more important role to gold and insists upon the removal of all national exchange controls.

The variations between the two plans naturally arise from the different experiences and different economic position of both countries between the two World Wars. The United States, for example, has acquired all the monetary gold in this period and wants to use it. Britain, on the other hand, has seen the failure of the gold standard, and this fact influences the opinion of its economic specialists more than the importance of the British Empire's interests as the main gold producer.

Trade Restrictions

Further, the United States, with its great internal resources and probably as the sole prospective creditor nation on a large scale after the war, will be able to be the country to impose the fewest restrictions on trade and therefore naturally is less in favor of applying controls over any nation's trade than is Britain.

But whether the method of gold or exchange control be adopted, there is general emphasis here that both schemes agree upon the end which must be attained. One speaker made the important point that if the proposed international organization is to be effective in promoting expansion of world trade, then when payments are made out of balance, it must be possible to bring pressure upon both creditor and deficit countries to adjust their imports and exports.

It will be seen that in practice this might come to mean in many cases the restriction of the flow of American exports to some debtor countries and very well might be strongly challenged by United States manufacturing concerns desirous of expanding their trade the world over.

The general British attitude toward this aspect of the problem is that while there should be no attempt to limit such sales, they can be effected with benefit to many countries only if the United States is willing to accept in exchange the goods and services which these other countries can supply ecoromically.

Tariff Problem

In other words, it generally is accepted that very soon after the economic framework is set up, the problem of tariffs soon will demand attention.

But that is a step further. Both British and American schemes confine themselves simply to the problems of currency and short-term credit as the first means to establishment of a sound international economic organization and have nothing to do with such matters as long-term investments, etc.

The next stage in the development of this great problem obviously must be a thoroughgoing examination of the relative merits of the British and American schemes on the basis of what is likely to be the postwar economic situation. But already it is assumed that whatever technically perfect machinery may be built up, much more will depend upon the spirit with which it is applied, particularly whether certain of the stronger countries will be ready to apply that discipline in their own trade policy which alone can make international economic cooperation practicable.

Invalid Ration Stamps Help 'Black Market'

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 21

Housewives with expired ration stamps should destroy them to keep them out of the "black market," OPA suggested today.

The agency explained that ration stamps remain usable in trade channels for weks after they become invalid for consumer use and hence are eagerly sought by illegal traders.

'Sun Bonnet' Tops Fashion To Aid Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—No frills, no rings, no errors. The well-dressed welder or lady aviation mechanic of today knows well the value of safety clothing, according to officials of the National Youth Administration's Work Training Machine Shop at 980 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Women's fashion shows held among the whirring engines and giant war production machines are a frequent event here and serve to keep the feminine factory hand advised as to what's new and safe.

Challenged by the report that accidents among women workers exceed those for men and by the steadily increasing numbers of women workers, clothes designers have been seeking to remove the hazards of improper dressing. The cover-all, therefore, has tight ankle and wrist bands, the visor cap permits no peekaboo bangs, all jewelry is laid aside and high heels are nonexistent.

At a fashion show held at the NYA Work Training Machine Shop during the girls' lunch hour on May 12, a cover-all of khaki cotton twill "with no flaps" was featured. The model's hair, although it happened to be a long bob, was piled high under a safe visor cap, fashioned so that it perked up becomingly in front. Someone compared it to a smart "sun bonnet." Shoes were sturdy and comfortable and there were no rings, no bracelets, no necklaces.

Bringing home the lesson of what not to do, a frivolously dressed worker with fluffy hair and dangling jewelry strutted carelessly into the fashion parade where she was greeted with protesting laughter. Loose slacks are a hazard, the audience was warned. Workers who object to the "uniform" may wear a cover-all of navy blue and a printed dickey for variation, but no cuffs.

'Pass the Ammunition' Demands Fully Met by Plants of America

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—There will be no shortage of ammunition for American troops, Col. T. C. Gerber, Field Director of the country's ammunition plants, told Midwest newspaper editors and publishers May 19.

Colonel Gerber, supervisor of all government-owned, contract-operated plants except small arms facilities, asserted that these facilities have been "successfully and efficiently operated, and I can assure you that because of their ability to produce, our troops will not be short of ammunition."

In his address prepared for delivery to the 59th meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association, Colonel Gerber said "We as well as our enemies are engaged in the design of munitions in a constant effort to put into the hands of our troops ammunition of the greatest destructive quality."

He told the Association that examples of some ammunition "are the popular 1,000-pound bomb which had such a vital part in the destruction of an entire Jap convoy and the 4,000-pound bombs which are blasting Europe day and night."

He described the ammunition industry as "enormous, which has no peacetime counterpart," and "is typical of the miracles that American industry can perform."

Disclosing the size of the new ammunition industry, Colonel Gerber said buildings and equipment have cost "in the neighborhood of $2,200,000,000, and the operating cost is estimated at $1,700,000,000 annually." He said the figures did not include the metal working plants of private industry, of which he said there are thousands, varying in size from one and two-man shops up to plants employing thousands of men.

4,632,283 Books for Servicemen Contributed Since First of Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21 — Announcement that 4,632,283 books have been contributed to the Victory Book Campaign for men in the armed services in the 4½ months of 1943 was made here recently.

The campaign sponsored by the American Library Association, the American Red Cross and the United Service organizations, is still receiving a weekly average of 100,000 books of high quality. The total will reach more than 7,000,000 by the end of the year, it was estimated.

Book publishers have contributed more than 200,000 volumes and 1,500,000 books have already been distributed. A gift of 22,000 books from the Reader's Digest was announced.

Directors of the Victory Book Campaign announced that resolutions have been unanimously passed extending the thanks of the contributing organizations to the Campaign Committee, composed of Franklin P. Adams, Edward L. Bernays, and Norman Cousins, for their work.

"The unselfish devotion which they have displayed has made it possible for many of our armed forces to have cultural, spiritual and recreational help in these trying times," the resolution said.

Haas Heads Committee On Fair Employment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Haas announced after a conference with President Roosevelt May 18 that he had accepted the Chairmanship of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

Monsignor Haas, Dean of Catholic University's School of Social Science, said he was "much opposed to taking" the post, "but we are in war and I have accepted." He succeeds Mark Ethridge, Publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Part-Time Work Boosts Output Of British Munitions Plants

By Hedwig Auspits
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The absorption, by progressive employers, of voluntary part-time women workers into war production has had such satisfactory results that the announcement that part-time work for women will shortly be made compulsory is an assurance that a great fillip will be given to production.

The new regulation will be applied to women up to the age of forty-five; and only women who have to look after children of their own, under fourteen, will be exempted. Though each woman's individual home responsibilities will be taken into account, it is being planned largely to direct these workers into "replacement work," i. e., into work (shops, offices, hospitals, hostels, and so on) the upkeep of which is essential for civilian life, to release younger and mobile women for more important war occupations. They will be placed in the immediate neighborhood of their homes or not farther off than about a twopenny fare. The Government hopes to draft from this woman-power reserve another half-million workers in addition to the 500,000 women who have already volunteered for part-time work.

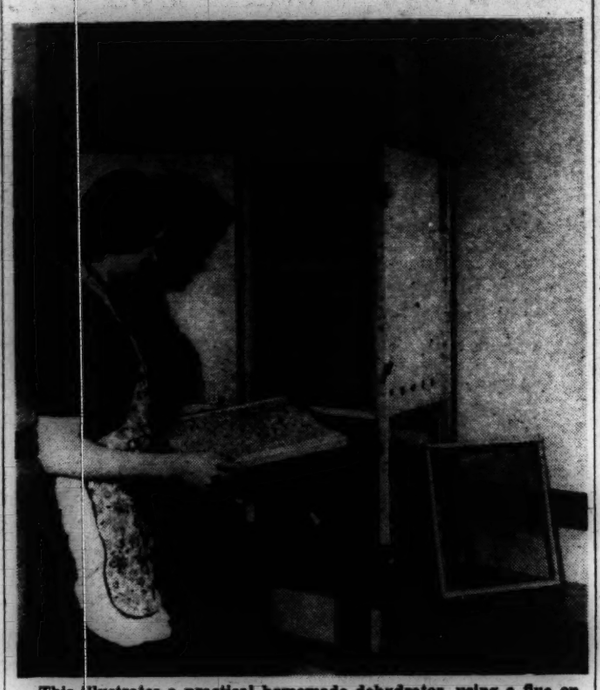
There is another group, women and men, in full-time employment, who, conscious of their obligations towards helping to win the war, give up a number of hours a week, during evenings, free afternoons, and week ends, to do munition work. In a Midland factory engaged on war work—to quote one example out of many—the office staff mans the machines after office hours. Idle machines are thus kept running during evenings and week ends and gaps are filled between the end-of-day shifts and the beginning-of-night shifts. There was no backing out after the scheme had been in operation for a considerable time and the novelty of the experiment had died down.

A London armaments factory reports the establishment of a pool of women night-work volunteeers from neighboring districts, who put in three nights a week. They are fitted in at times convenient to them and thus a full shift all the week round is maintained. This scheme has appealed to an intelligent type of woman; such as a buyer, a sales demonstrator, a receptionist. These women work reliably with a minimum of supervision. The Bank Officers' Guild has successfully popularized the idea of undertaking spare-time work in munitions factories among their members.

Statistics will probably never record the total amount of work which is being done by a motley crowd of old and elderly housetied women and men in rural and non-industrial parts of the country. With shopping bags, prams, attaché cases, and boxes—on foot, on bicycles, and by bus—these workers arrive at the depots established for them by some works or factory in the neighboring town. Here they deliver the work, and take away new material to their homes. Assembly work, light riveting, scraping, and filing—in short, any work which can be learned quickly and which needs only simple tools, is being distributed to them. One firm reckons that their "outworking scheme," with only one depot, yields an output of 4,000 hours a week, which is equivalent to eighty people engaged full time 50 hours a week.

Other outworkers assemble in halls or barns adapted as workshops. There is, for instance, a team of housewives (which includes two men) occupied for four hours a day (at eightpence an hour) three days a week, sorting, grading, and gauging rivets, nuts, bolts, and screws from a near-by aircraft factory where they have been accidentally dropped on the floor.

Within about five months' time, 1,300 pounds of assorted "sweepings" were sent back to the factory and two or three dozen women are satisfied that they are directly helping the war effort.



This illustrates a practical homemade dehydrator, using a flue on top to provide air circulation. Note the trays on runners and the loaded tray. The legs are longer than recommended to fit over a gas plate. A metal base protects the wood from the fire.

Care Demanded for Successful Dehydrating

By Arnold M. Davis
Assistant Extension Horticulturist, Massachusetts State College

The homemaker, having decided to use dehydration as a method of food preservation and having prepared or purchased a satisfactory type of dehydrator, is in a position to practice this method of food preservation.

Experimental studies in laboratories of the Massachusetts State College have definitely shown that a temperature between 140 and 150 degrees F. is most satisfactory for dehydration. In order to determine this temperature a good thermometer which has a range of over 212° should be placed in the dehydrator, preferably in one of the middle trays. Before use, the dehydrator should be closed up with the trays in place, heated to a drying temperature and kept at that temperature by proper regulation of the gas, electricity, coal or wood, whatever the source of heat may be, for 10 or 15 minutes. This will assure the maintenance of a constant amount of heat. When the temperature inside the dehydrator shows little variation between any of the trays, they may be removed and packed with the product for dehydration.

Preparation Important

Preparation of the vegetables for dehydration is extremely important. The vegetables should be harvested and prepared as soon as possible since storage of any product rapidly causes it to lose its flavor and quality. Selection of vegetables for dehydration should be as carefully made as for any other method of food preservation. They should be picked at the optimum date of maturity and processed as soon as possible.

The general steps in preparing vegetables for dehydration follow closely the recommended methods for preparing them for canning or freezing. First, wash and clean the vegetables. Particular care should be taken to see that sand and grit are removed from all leafy ones. Any blemishes or bruises should be cut out. Now you are ready to cut them up into satisfactory size for dehydration.

Dehydration is achieved primarily by the surface evaporation of the moisture from the product. The greater the surface of the product that is exposed to the current of air, the more rapid will be the drying process. Root vegetables should be sliced, diced or shredded to facilitate drying. Slicing vegetables not over 3-16 of an inch in thickness is recommended. After being sliced, they should be blanched.

Blanching is a pre-cooking process in either hot water, or preferably, in live steam, for a suitable length of time to destroy any enzyme activity which tends to bring about a change in the composition and appearance of the product. This blanching process partially precooks the product, and will also set the color, definitely hasten the drying time and allow for more rapid evaporation of moisture from the structure of the product. Another important argument for blanching is that it will materially help in the rehydration of the food when it is used.

Prolonged blanching will undoubtedly cause a loss of some of the water-soluble constituents of the food and some of the vitamins. However, the storage qualities will be improved. On the other hand, insufficient blanching will lower the quality of the finished product.

The best procedure for blanching most vegetables is to have the products spread on trays and subject the whole tray to a steaming process. This should be done in a large kettle. Bring two inches of water to a vigorous boil and then, with a light rack of wood or wire to hold a strainer or tray above the water, the product can be thoroughly steamed until it has taken on a definite precooked texture. Every piece of the product must be heated through to the center to get a uniform blanch. For this reason it is desirable to have the pieces the same size, as with carrots, for example. In blanching corn, it should be blanched on the cob, cooled, and then the kernels sliced off and trayed. Beets are blanched, peeled, and then subdivided, but other products should be cut into the drying size before blanching.

Care in Loading

Loading the trays is the next important step. To facilitate this, it is desirable to place a layer of cheesecloth or absorbent gauze over the tray, as mentioned in a previous article. A double thickness section 15 inches square should be ample to cover four trays in a small dehydrator, and each piece of gauze can be used several times for the same product. With the cheesecloth placed across the trays, arrange the food evenly over the entire surface. The pieces should have as little contact with each other as possible. With room for air circulation between each of the slices or leaves results will be satisfactory.

If there is not room, you will have a slower rate of drying and resulting poor quality. Matting, or lumping up, is one of the chief problems in dehydrating the thin, green, leafy vegetables. This must be avoided by careful loading of the trays. With the products to be dehydrated neatly trayed, and with a dehydrator previously warmed up to a point of 145° F. the trays can be placed in the dehydrator and the drying operation started.

If one watches the thermometer closely now, it will be noticed that it will immediately begin to drop due to the amount of heat carried off in taking the moisture from the product. After a couple of hours the heat will begin to rise slowly. It is then those trays near the bottom should be interchanged with the trays on the top and so on down through the dehydrator so that each tray has a fair opportunity to dry at practically the same rate. When the temperature reaches 140° the product will be finished.

Keep Heat Even

Under no conditions should the heat adjustment be changed after it has originally been determined in operating the dehydrator. That is, if you can arrange for a source of heat which will hold a temperature of 145°-150° for 15 mihutes in your dehydrator, leave your heat adjustment in exactly that position and load your tray. The temperature will drop 20°-30° but gradually will begin to work itself back up again. When it approaches 145°-150° your drying operation is complete. There should be no soft or moist pieces on any of the trays. Hold this 145° point for 5 or 10 minutes to be sure that it is constant.

After the product has been dehydrated it is important to handle it correctly. Dehydrated foods will rapidly absorb moisture and hence they will have to be put into moisture-proof or air-tight containers. Most households possess jars which will make excellent containers for dehydrated foods, such as commercial jars which do not have jar rings to fit them but do have tight-fitting covers. Used jar rings from home canning can be used on jars that they will fit. Also packages are available which can be sealed with melted paraffin, or heavy wax paper bags such as are used for potato chips or popcorn will give good results if sealed.

Must Rehydrate

The importance of the rehydration of any dehydrated product cannot be overemphasized. This process consists in taking the amount of the product you think you are going to use and soaking it in water at room temperature until it is completely rehydrated.

Satisfactory Blanching Times for Several Excellent Vegetables to Dehydrate

(steam 212° F.)

Product	Time (mins.)
Snap beans	20
Beets	30
Carrots	10
Corn	10
Peas	10
Spinach	7
Swiss Chard	9

(Last of three articles)

Spaghetti, Macaroni and Rice, Foundations for Many Dishes

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With cereals prominently in the foreground of wartime meal planning, consider a versatile trio—spaghetti, macaroni and rice.

As cereal foods, macaroni and spaghetti are good sources of food value, as is rice, in still a different way. They make a fine substitute for potatoes and take little time to cook . . . and as "combiners" they're tops for lunch, supper or dinner dishes.

Whatever the occasion, a roster of recipes for these favorites is meal-insurance for busy housewives.

Macaroni-Bean Casserole

½ package of macaroni
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon powdered mustard
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon minced onion
1¾ cups grated American cheese
2 cups cooked or canned string beans

Cook and drain macaroni, following directions on the package. Melt butter, blend in flour, mustard and seasonings. Add milk gradually, stirring until thickened. Add onion and 1½ cups of the cheese, and stir until cheese is melted. Add string beans and then pour over macaroni. Toss with a fork until sauce coats macaroni. Pour into a greased casserole, sprinkle with remaining cheese. Bake in a moderately hot oven (350° F.) 30 minutes, until browned. Serves six.

Macaroni With Chicken

1½ cups macaroni
2 cups thin white sauce, well seasoned
1½ cups cooked, diced chicken
1 chopped hard-cooked egg
½ teaspoon celery salt
3 tablespoons finely minced green pepper
¼ cup fine dry bread crumbs
1 tablespoon butter or margarine, melted.

Cut macaroni in inch lengths and boil in a large amount of boiling, salted water until tender. Drain and combine with white sauce, chicken, hard-cooked eggs, celery salt and green pepper. Transfer to a greased baking dish and cover with the bread crumbs which have been mixed with the melted butter. Brown in a moderate oven (350°-375° F.). Serves 6 to 8.

Macaroni With Sausages

½ pound macaroni, cooked
1 pound sausages or sausage meat
⅛ teaspoon cayenne pepper
¾ teaspoon salt.

If sausages are used, prick them thoroughly; if sausage meat, form into small cakes. Cook until golden brown and keep hot. Drain macaroni thoroughly; add to sausage fat in the pan with cayenne and salt and cook for ten minutes, tossing macaroni so it is coated with the sausage fat and lightly browned. Pile on a serving dish and garnish with cooked sausages or sausage meat. Serves 4 to 6.

Spaghetti Egg Curry

½ pound spaghetti
6 poached eggs
1½ cups thin white sauce
½ teaspoon curry powder

Cook spaghetti without breaking, following directions on package. Drain, season and coil into nests on individual plates. Place a poached egg in center of each, and pour over white sauce seasoned with curry powder. Sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs, if desired. Serves 6.

Spaghetti and Kidneys

1 package spaghetti
1 No. 1 can tomatoes
Salt, pepper, celery salt
1 onion, sliced
1 tablespoon fat
3 strips lean bacon
6 lamb kidneys
2 tablespoons butter or margarine.

Cook spaghetti and turn into greased baking dish. Strain tomatoes, season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt. Add onion which has been lightly sautéed in fat, and turn over spaghetti. Cut bacon strips in halves and arrange around edge of dish. Remove outer skin from each kidney, cut in halves, removing tubes. Arrange halves, cut side up, on spaghetti and dot with butter or margarine. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) about 40 minutes, or until kidneys are cooked. Serves 6.

Rice Melee

1 cup rice
4 medium carrots, chopped
3 medium onions, chopped
1 pound ground beef or hamburger
¾ teaspoon chopped parsley
2 cups water
1½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
3 medium potatoes, peeled and diced

Wash and drain rice; combine with carrots, onions, beef, parsley, water and seasonings, mixing with a fork. Cover and cook over low heat 15 minutes; add potatoes and continue cooking 45 minutes. Serves 6.

Rice Croquettes

2 cups boiled rice
½ cup thick white sauce
1 egg, separated
3 tablespoons grated American cheese
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon cayenne pepper
Bread crumbs

Combine rice, white sauce, well-beaten egg yolk, cheese, salt and cayenne. Spread out on platter, cool and shape into small croquettes. Dip into beaten egg white, then into bread crumbs and fry in hot fat (365-380° F.) 2 to 4 minutes, or until golden brown. Serves 6.

British Welcome Approach To Postwar Civil Air Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—Announcement by the House of Commons of the newly constituted Board of British Overseas Airways Corporation is welcomed by the press as a British approach toward initiating definite discussions regarding postwar civilian air services within the British Empire.

This new four-member board is headed by Viscount Knollys as Chairman and Air Commodore Critchley as chief executive, both of whom are experienced airmen. Viscount Knollys, at present Governor of Bermuda, is reputed to be a level-headed administrator, while Commodore Critchley is a vigorous man of action and largely responsible for the amazingly rapid development in RAF training at the beginning of the war. Of the other two members, Miss Pauline Gower, Commandant of the Women's Air Transport Auxiliary, is one of the best-informed British women fliers, and Sir Harold Howitt is Deputy Chairman.

Two problems face the new organization. The first is the necessity in wartime to subordinate civil aviation to military demands. This will not prevent the B. O. A. C. from being able to speedily rebuild civil aviation after the war. Civil aviation in Britain today is controlled by the Ministry for Air, but it is generally assumed that in the postwar period it will be transferred to the freer control of the Ministry of Transport. And the B. O. A. C. as national trustee of civil aviation will have the task of preparing definite plans for the more distant future.

Place for Dominions

There is a strong demand that present tenuous discussions between Britain and the Dominions on civil aviation should be developed into a full Dominions conference as soon as appropriate. But it was observed in the House of Commons that there was no Domtnion representative on the B. O. A. C. Board.

The long-term aspect of civil aviation, it is underlined, must be faced as a world problem, since its issues are involved and carry world-wide implications.

Any satisfactory basis for development of postwar international civil aviation will necessitate fundamental agreement regarding, first, central international licensing and controlling authorities to control agreements regarding traffic, and, second, elimination of all possible artificial restraints on air-transport developments.

Co-operation by Control

Co-operation through a large measure of control is emphasized here as the keynote to future understanding, while free competition is more prominently emphasized by United States aviation companies. Competition probably is quite sound for the whole United States, with its large population all under one political control. But in Europe, co-operative control seems called for. Competition here could soon develop into dangerous rivalries between national organizations leading to serious political consequences.

It is felt that the time soon is approaching when discussions on practical and far-reaching issues should commence, with the United States and other countries expected to play important roles in future world aviation. This interchange of views should lead to establishment of a plan in which the United States, the British Empire, Europe, Russia, and China probably would be the major units of air control.

Finger of Inadequacy Points At Textbooks on U. S. History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — American History textbooks used in the nation's high schools are inadequate, it is charged as a result of a survey just completed by Dr. C. William Vogel, Associate Professor of History in the University of Cincinnati's College of Engineering and Commerce. This, in his opinion, largely explains why so many of the 7,600 college and university freshmen in the New York Times' study showed a lack of knowledge of this important subject.

Obsolescence, a trend to increased length, neglect of military history, failure to train for future citizenship, lack of pictorial and literary appeal and poor treatment of this country's relationship to world problems were the major defects in these basic educational tools according to the more than 200 persons responsible for the selection of textbooks and the contents of courses in cities of over 50,000 population and State departments of education who replied to Dr. Vogel's questionnaire.

The principal weakness—obsolescence—was attributed by Dr. Vogel to the fact that nearly half of the cities reporting had free textbooks which a public authority hesitates to duplicate at too frequent intervals because it involves a heavy financial investment.

Second Defect

"The second major defect, the trend to increased length, was reported by 35 per cent," stated Dr. Vogel. "This is important to effective teaching. A clearly discernable trend is indicated toward pushing the American History course down from the senior to the junior year, thus offering it to a less mature pupil but using the same text. Only 18 per cent of the cities now offer the course in the fourth year while 62 per cent give it in the third year and 20 per cent in both years."

The survey showed, on the other hand, general satisfaction with the treatment of political, economic and social aspects of American History by textbook authors but only one half were satisfied with the treatment of this nation's relationship to world problems, Dr. Vogel reported.

"The author of the future ideal American history book for high schools faces a difficult task," declared Dr. Vogel in summarizing his findings. "He must make the basis of his story the political history of the country and explain its social, economic development as well. The traditional content dealing with development of the democracy characteristic of the United States will require new emphasis as a basis of attack on the vexing problem of training for citizenship.

Strike Balance

"He must, however, strike a delicate balance in his presentation of the relationship of America to the world, avoiding making the latter portion of his book a world history rather than a United States History while giving more than a conventional survey of foreign relations.

"He must write with zest, vitality and vigor but withal simply."

Referring to the treatment of military phases, Dr. Vogel's findings showed that this book must get away from touching upon this solely in terms of battles won or lost and must bring out some of the broader lessons of our military history.

"Textbooks," Dr Vogel concludes, "are one of the three basic factors in history education—the others being the training of the teacher and his personality. The book is the teacher's chief tool and bears the great proportion of the responsibility for the efficiency of history teaching at the high school level.

"Much of the criticism in the current controversy as to why the pupils' knowledge of American history is so scanty comes from university and college professors of American History. It is significant, however, that all high school texts are written by the college specialists. Therefore, if the high school teacher's tools are inadequate, part of the blame at least must rest with the authors, the college professors."

Local Weather Control Foreseen As New Field for Meteorologists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Air-conditioned cities, not just inside the buildings but outside as well, are foreseen—or at least hoped for—by meteorologists. They propose, in other words, really to "do something" about the weather in a local sort of way.

Prof. Albert E. Parr, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, speaking here recently, urged that meteorologists take part in city-planning efforts.

"I should like to see a meteorologist offer a city plan," he said, "which would create a city of calm in a windy location. While complete achievement is impossible, it is equally certain that tremendous improvement is perfectly feasible. I should like to see the meteorologists take a hand in determining the use of heat-generating or light-reflecting façades in city building."

Professor Parr pointed out that it already has been noted that localized climates of many large cities differ from the local climate of surrounding nature, indicating that the presence of the city itself, its physical structure and distribution, has something to do with changing the climate. At any rate this proves, the professor said, that a considerable amount of outdoor air-conditioning is possible with intelligent application of meteorological principles to city planning.

Future weather experts, it might appear from this, will not predict but rather may "announce" the weather for the following day.

Broadcasters Chart Way to 'Free' Radio

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The National Association of Broadcasters plans to tell Congress early next week that new legislation is "the only hope for free radio in America."

A special Legislative Committee of the N. A. B. said a Supreme Court decision of May 10 "hands over" complete control of radiocasting to the Federal Communications Commission and "places broad and fantastic powers" in the hands of that Federal agency.

Preparing to participate in hearings beginning May 25 on a bill by Senators Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, the Committee said the legislation would "re-establish the liberties and limitations of radio."

The Supreme Court decision upholding FCC regulations imposing restrictions on chain broadcasting, the Committee said, gives to the Government agency the power "whenever it wishes, to determine what the American people shall and shall not hear. . . . The world's last remaining system of free radio has been brought under complete Government domination by this decision."

Senator White said the bill would deny to the FCC "some rights conferred by the Court decision" through splitting the FCC into two divisions, one of which would have jurisdiction over radio.

Thankful, and Thinking of Others

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For American readers tempted to bemoan rationing or shortages of this and that, here's a "thumbs up" note from a reader in Leicester, England:

"More than one month it has been a case of half-rations in eggs," she says, "which means one egg for two of us instead of a monthly egg for each. We find the way to make that egg go as far as possible is to scramble it with potato and spread it on bread and 'marge.'

"We have got quite into the way of cooking more potatoes than we need for the midday meal so there are some left over to make a supper dish. We have had potato scones, cheese pudding, and if there is any jam to be spared, a sweet pudding can be made. Applesauce made with as much potato as apple is very good and has helped to lengthen the time we had apples. Potato can be usefully added to any stewed or bottled fruit.

"If we feel a shortage of anything here we cannot grumble—we are so sorry for the poor people in Europe who would be so glad if they could have what we have. We must all help them when we can."

HELP FOR YOUR BUTTER RATION!
S-T-R-E-T-C-H ¼ lb. Butter into ½ lb. Spread with KNOX Gelatine

KNOX SPREAD

Patent Applied For

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
¼ pound butter
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup evaporated milk

1. Soften gelatine in the cold water.
2. Dissolve thoroughly over hot water.
3. Cut butter into small pieces and heat over hot water until soft enough to beat, *but do not melt the butter.*
4. Add dissolved gelatine and salt to the milk, having milk at room temperature. Gradually whip milk into butter with a Dover (or rotary) egg beater or electric mixer until milk does not separate.
5. Add coloring, if desired.
6. Pack in dish or container and place in refrigerator until hard. Keep in refrigerator when not in use.

Note: For making 1 lb. spread with ½ lb. butter—follow same directions, but double the ingredients called for in the ¼ lb.

For making 2 lbs. spread with 1 lb. butter, follow same procedure as above, using 1 envelope Knox Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 1 lb. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, and one large can evaporated milk.

Note: Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk, in same proportions and following same procedure (using preferably top of a quart bottle), in which case you would soften the gelatine in milk instead of water. In making two pounds of spread, you would use 1 pint of fresh milk. The above recipe may also be used with Oleomargarine, as well as with ½ butter and ½ Oleomargarine combined.

Knox Spread is not suggested for frying, sautéing or greasing pans.

Knox Spread gives you, without loss, the vitamins and minerals of milk and the proteins of gelatine, in addition to the food value of the butter.

FREE! Many recipes using Knox Spread in baking and cooking. Write Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,286,770
1943 vol. to date	140,379,689
1942 vol. to date	41,744,923

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	4	19½	19½	19½	
Air Reduction (1a)	19	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 7.45g	26	101	101	101	—1
Allegheny Corp	38	2¾	2½	2¾	
Allegheny pf xw	4	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Allegh pf $3Oxw	37	21½	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny wi pf	1	37	37	37	—1
Allen Indust ⅗a	4	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .35g	9	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	7	160	159½	159½	+ ½
Allied Mills (1½g)	3	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	28	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.20	16	36⅛	35¼	35½	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	5	19	19	19	
Amal Leather	18	2¼	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf 1½k	9	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	28⅛	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note ⅛a	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	10	60	60	60	
Am Bosch (⅛e)	32	9	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ⅛g	8	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	20	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	50	175¾	175¾	175¾	+ ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	54	41½	39¾	41½	+1½
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	1	78¾	77½	78¾	+1¼
Am Ch&Cable ½pf	10	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ¼
Am Colortype .30g	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Am Crys Sug ⅛g	4	16	15⅞	16	
Am C S 6%pf&	10	104½	103½	103½	
Am Distill	4	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Am Export L ½g	19	28¼	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	95	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65k	2	71	71	71	+ ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92k	3	80	79¼	80	— ⅛
Am & F P 2pf	36	21¾	20½	21	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ⅛g	18	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+1⅛
Am Hide & Leath	4	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	14	68¼	68	68	
Am Ice	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Am Internat ⅛e	15	8½	8¾	8½	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	270	41	41	41	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	9	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾ak	1	104	104	104	+ ½
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ⅛g	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Am Metal (1)	8	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
Am News 1.80	70	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	140	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	21	32½	31¼	32½	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	22	29¾	28¾	29¾	— ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	57	10⅜	10	10⅜	
Am Roll Mill .40g	27	14⅝	14¼	14½	
Am RM pf 4½	1	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ¼
Am Saf Raz ½g	5	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
Am Ship Bld 2g	1	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	26	42½	41⅝	42½	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	50	153	152½	152½	—1½
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	2	43	42¼	42¼	—1¼
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	27	28	27	27¾	— ⅛
Am Stores ½g	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
Am Sug Ref 1½g	2	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Am Sum Tob ⅛g	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	153½	152⅝	153	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	55	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	9	56⅛	55¾	56⅛	
Am Tob pf (6)	80	137½	137	137	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	13	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	7	41½	40¾	41½	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	21	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
Am Woolen	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	2	70½	70	70½	+ ½
Am Zinc L ⅜ 5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	52	52	52	—1¾
Anaconda (1½g)	14	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
Anchor H Gl .15x	7	20¼	20	20¼	
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	3	43	43	43	+ ½
Armour Del pf (7)	9	110¼	109¾	110¼	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork ⅛g	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Arnold Const (½)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Artloom pf (7)	60	99	99	99	—1
Assd Dry Gds ½g	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	3	85	85	85	+1½
Assd DG 2pf 7	10	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1¼
Atch T & S F 3g	21	54½	53⅜	54½	+1
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	26	36	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅜
Atl Refining .30g	25	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	20	108⅛	108⅛	107⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ⅛g	32	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
Atlas Pow 1½g	400	61⅞	60⅞	61	
Aviation Corp .10g	42	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	11	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	18	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	18	13½	12⅞	13⅜	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	11¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bngs&Ar pf2½k	10	54	54	54	— ¼
Barber Asph	5	18½	18	18¼	— ⅛
Barker Bros	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	60	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	28½	28½	28½	
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	30	30	30	
Beat Crm pf 5	40	105¼	105	105	
Bell Airc (2e)	6	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Bendix Avia ⅜g	16	38¼	37¾	38	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	7	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	11	14⅜	14⅛	14½	
Best & Co 1.60a	5	33⅛	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	17	64⅜	63½	64	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	4	119⅛	118⅝	119⅛	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	3	33¾	33½	33½	
Blaw-Knox .35e	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	15	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	7	53½	53¼	53½	— ½
Bond Strs 1.60	39	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
Borden Co (.60g)	5	27	27	27	
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	33	32¼	33	
Boston & Maine	2	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Bower R Bear ⅛g	3	34	33½	33½	— ½
Brewing Co Am 2	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Bridgept Br 1⅛g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	13	29	28⅝	28⅞	
Bristol-Myers .90g	3	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Bklyn Un Gas ⅛g	15	16⅛	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Brown & Strat 3	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Brunn-Balke (1½g)	19	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Buc&Erie ⅛g	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
Budd Mfg	38	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	170	110½	109	110	—2
Budd Wheel (1e)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Burlng Mills .70g	11	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108½	108	108½	+ ⅛
Burr Add M .60	26	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	
Bush Terminal	66	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf 8k	40	40	40	40	
Butler Bros .30e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z 1ae	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	7	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	10	77½	77½	77½	— ½
Byron Jack ⅛g	3	24	23	23	—2
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla ½g	10	8¾	8½	8¾	
Campbell Wy ½g	3	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	2	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Canton Mills (2)	4	41	41	41	
Carc C & O (5)	90	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl ½g	2	29	29	29	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	1	119½	118	118	—3½
Caterpil Trac (2)	4	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ½
Celanese Cp ½g	15	37	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	30	105½	105	105½	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7	140	125	124⅜	125	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp 1½	7	14⅜	14	14⅛	
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Cent Found .10a	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½	50	106	106	106	
Cent RR N J	44	14⅞	13½	14⅝	+1⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	6	21¼	20½	21½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38½	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	180	58¼	58	58¼	
Champ Pap&F ½ag	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	4	25	24	25	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	19	44¾	44	44⅜	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	32	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	25	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4ak	25	20¼	19¼	20½	+ ½
Chi Mail Ord ⅛e	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi R I&P pf 4	2	2	2	2	
Chi R I&P pf 7	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Chicksha C Oil 1	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Childs Co	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	26	75¾	74	75	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cities Service 1	18	3⅛	3	3⅛	
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
City Invest	210	46	45	45	—1
City Stores	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Clark Equip 1½g	4	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	60	113½	113½	113½	— ½
Cley Gr B pf 5	20	103⅜	103	103⅜	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
Clueti Peab ½pg	7	35¾	35	35¾	+ ½
Coca-Cola (3)	2	161	161	161	
Coca-Cola A (3)	2	64	64	64	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	9	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
Colins & Ait	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	—1
Col & South	110	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	16	24⅛	23½	23½	— ½
Col Broadc B .60g	5	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Col G & El	58	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5	10	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅜
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	60	60	60	
Colum Pict ⅜e	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	8	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	26	41⅛	40	41⅛	+1⅛
Comi Solvents .60a	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	171	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Com & South pf	7	58½	57½	58½	+ ⅝
Comwlth Ed .70g	14	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	2	23¼	23	23	
Consol Cigar 1½e	6	22	21¾	22	
Con Cig pr pf6½a	50	104	103	104	+1
Cons Copper	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	36	20½	19¾	20	
Cons Edison pf 5	12	56¾	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	17	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf 1¼k	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	4	4	4	4	
Cons N R Cable pf	2	9	9	9	
Cons Pr pf 4½	110	97¾	97¼	97½	
Cons Vultee ⅜ag	8	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	26	25¾	25	25¼	— ⅛
Container Co ½pg	4	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½pg	85	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can (1½g)	18	34	33¼	34	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ⅛ag	6	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15g	19	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	11	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
Cont Steel (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
Copperweld Stl .80	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	110	44½	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	15	61⅛	60⅞	61	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	50	176¾	176½	176½	
Coty Inc (.15g)	10	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	27	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	20	20½	20	20	
Crane Co pf 5	20	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
Crosley Co (1⅛e)	3	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½pg	2	28	27¾	28	— ⅛
Crown C&S pf 2¼	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
Crown Zeller (1)	6	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	100	93¾	93½	93¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 2a	16	35	34⅝	34¾	— ⅞
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79	79	79	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ⅛ae	10	11½	11¼	11⅜	
Cudahy Pack	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½	23	105	10	105	+1
Curtis Publishing	29	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	10	77¾	77¾	77¾	—1¾
Curt P pr pf 1½ak	4	35½	34½	34½	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	48	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ⅜ag	2	23	22⅞	23	
Cutler-Ham ⅛ag	9	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Davega Strs ⅛e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	4	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
Day P&L pf4½	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅞
Decca Records (1)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	5	34	34	34	
Dielec-Wem-G ⅜ag	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	21	16⅛	15¾	16	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	9	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Detroit Edison .60g	17	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	140	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Diam Match 2½g	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor ⅛ag	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	28¾	28½	28¾	
Dixie Cup ⅛ag	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	160	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	6	32½	32	32½	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	5	19¾	19⅜	19¾	
Douglas Airc 5e	6	70	69¼	70	+ ⅝
Dresser Mfg 1½ae	5	33½	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	2	2	2	
Duplan Corp (.30g)	2	12½	12½	12½	+1
du Pont de N 1e	51	151½	151	151½	
du Pont pf (4½g)	1	128	128	128	+ ⅞
Eastern Air L	11	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	4	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	169¼	168	168	—1¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
El Auto-Lite 1.20g	9	36½	35¾	36½	+ ⅛
Elec Beat (½pg)	6	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	191	6	5½	5¾	—½
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	16	56¾	53¾	56¼	+2¼
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	24	61¾	58¼	61¾	+3¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	39½	39½	39½	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28¾	28	28¾	— ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	54	54	54	— ½
Eng Pub Service	37	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	120	77½	76	77½	
Eng $5½pf5½	30	78½	78½	78½	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	2	83	83	83	—2½
Equit Off Bldg	4	1	1	1	
Erie RR (1e)	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1e)	110	16	15¼	15½	— ½
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	51	51	51	— ¼
Eureka V Cl ⅜ag	16	8¾	8½	8¾	
Evans Products	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	2	2	2	
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
Fed Lt & Tr ⅛ag	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Fed Lt&T pf 6	10	100	100	100	
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	100	90	90	90	— ½
Ferro Enamel	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Fid P F Im 1.60a	3	49	48½	48	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜ag	2	35½	35½	35½	— ⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	
First N Strs 2½a	4	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Flintkote (⅛ag)	9	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Food Mach .35g	2	47¾	47½	47¾	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	4	18½	17½	18½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tru 1.40	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	20	101	101	101	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	7	3¾	3½	3¾	
Gair (Robt) ⅛ae	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Gamewell Co 1g	180	16	24¼	16	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ⅛ag	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Am Inv .40a	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Gen Am Trans 2a	3	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30a	29	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf 8	10	143¼	143¼	143¼	+1¼
Gen Bronze	10	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	5	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
Gen Cigar (1)	22	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k	130	64¾	64¼	64½	
Gen Elec (1.40)	29	37¾	37¼	37¾	
Gen Foods .80a	15	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	14	2	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors (1g)	47	52⅞	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
Gen O Ade .20e	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	3	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	10	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ⅛ag	8	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	20	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	10	1¾	1½	1½	
Gen Refract .30g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (½ag)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Gen Stl Cast pf 3k	130	80½	79¾	80	
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	4	21¾	21	21¾	— ⅛
Gillette S Raz 45e	19	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	12	10¼	10	10¼	
Gladden Co (.60g)	13	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Goodrich B F 1.80	9	39	38¾	39	— ⅛
Goodyear T & R 1a	17	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
Goodyear wi (5)	3	100	99¾	100	
Gotham Silk (½ag)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	14	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Granby C Min .60	3	6	6	6	
Granite C Stl .35g	3	1⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33⅛	33	33	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	32	31⅛	30⅛	31	— ⅛
Gt West Sugar (1g)	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Green (HL) (2a)	7	45½	45⅛	45½	+ ½
Greyhound Cp (1)	105	20	18⅛	20	+1⅛
Grum Air Ex 1¼a	7	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	14	4½	4	4	— ¼
Guantan Sug pf	80	140½	138½	140½	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	14	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½g	3	40	39⅝	40	— ⅛
Ham Watch pf 6	50	105	105	105	
Harb-Walker ½pg	4	17¼	17	17¼	
Hat Cp Am A ⅛ag	3	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Hat Cp pf 6½	10	99⅛	99	99	— ¼
Hayes Mfg

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Acme Wire (.75g)	20	20	20
400	Aero Sup B (.10g)	3½	3	3½
2100	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2400	Aire Access (¼e)	4	3¾	4
200	Air-Way ElAp (.10g)	3%	2%	3%
10	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	89¾	89¾	89¾
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	25	25	25
200	Alum Ltd (3de)	109¼	108	108
200	Alum Co Am (2g)	120½	119¾	119¾
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	111	111
200	Am Fork & Hoe	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
3200	Am Gas & E	26¾	26	26
125	Am Gas&El pf	107¼	104½	106¾
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	34½	34½	34½
150	Am Laun Mch	27	27	27
700	Am Light & T	16¼	15¾	16¼
100	Am Box Board (¼e)	6	6	6
400	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	7¾	7½	7¾
400	Am C P& A (.75g)	33	33	33
200	Am Cit P&L B	2¾	2¾	2¾
1400	Am Cyan B (.60)	39	38½	38⅝
1200	Am & Fgn P war	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Am Republics (.35e)	9½	9½	9½
8500	Am Superpow	11	11	⅞
1400	Am Superpow pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	Am Thread pf (¼)	4	4	4
200	Am Writ Pap	4½	4½	4½
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Ark Nat Gas A	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Ark N Gas pf	19	17½	19
2800	Aro Equip (.70g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	6¾	6¼	6¼
200	Ashland O&R (.40)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Asso Laund	40	40	40
75	Atl Cst L Co	2½	2	2½
2100	Atlas Corp war	18	18	18
100	Atlas Ply	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Automat Prod	8	8	8
200	Avery & Sons (½e)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Avery & S pf (1½)	22½	22½	22½
50	Babcock & Wil (½g)	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	Baldwin Loco war	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Barium Stk Stl	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Basic Refrac (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	Beech Aire (1e)	13	12¾	13
200	Bellanca Aire	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Berk&Gray Furn	9	9	9
500	Birds & Fdy (1)	15	14¾	14¾
800	Bliss(EW) (2)	25	24¾	24¾
200	Blue Ridge	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Bohack (HC)	73	73	73
40	Bohack (HC) 1pf(2k)			
200	Bowm-Bill H	20	20	20
1500	Braz Tr L&P (¾g)	12¼	12	12¼
1800	Breeze Corp (.80g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Brewst Aero	5⅛	5	5
600	Bridgmt Mach	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Brill A	1½	1½	1½
100	Brill B	1½	1½	1½
100	Brillo Mfg (.45G)	12½	12½	12½
150	Br-Am Tb br(.225G)	14½	13¾	14⅛
150	Br-Am Tb reg .225G	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Brown-F Dist	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Brown Rubber	17	17	17
100	Bruce (E.L.) (¼g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Buckeye P L (.40g)	13½	13½	13½
1600	Buf N&E pf	88	88	88
100	Buf N&E pf Bpf	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Butler, P H	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Callite Tung (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2100	Can Marconi (.04g)	7	7	7
100	Carman B	111	111	111
10	Carr P&L $7 pf (7)	13¼	13	13¼
600	Carrier Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
2400	Cen & SW Ut	9½	9½	9½
600	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	89½	89½	89½
10	Cen NYPow pf (5)	102¾	102¾	102¾
50	Cen P&L pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
1300	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	Cherry-Burrell (.40g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
350	Childs pf	16½	16	16½
900	Chiles Service	13¾	13½	13¾
300	Cit Svc pf	88¾	85¾	86½
10	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf (7)	90	90	90
100	Clark Control (1g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
2100	Claude Neon Lts	30	30	30
25	Cleve El Illum (½g)	30	30	30
200	Cleve Tract (¾g)	12	12	12
100	Club Al Utds	2½	2½	2½
700	Colon Develop	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Colonial Air)	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Colon P F Arm (¾g)	42¾	41¾	42¾
300	Colum G&E pf (5)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Comwith & So war	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Comm Wat Svc	4	4	4
100	Conn Biscuit	61¾	61¾	61¾
800	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	62	61¾	61¾
40	C G&E B pf B (4½)	118	118	118
200	Cons Ret Strs	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Cons Sil Corp	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Cont Gas&E pr pf (7)	90	90	90
100	Cont Roll & Stl	14	14	14
100	Cooper-Bess	12¾	12¾	12¾
600	Copper Range	2¾	2	2¾
4300	Corroon & Rey	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Cor & Rey pf	22½	22½	22½
2400	Creole Pet	10¼	10¼	10¼
800	C W Liquid	⅞	⅞	⅞
1300	Croft Brewing	3½	3½	3½
200	Crowley Milner	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Crown Drug (.06g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
3500	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	18½	17¾	17¾
400	Darby Pet (¾e)	3	3	3
300	DennisonMfg A(.30g)	4	4	4
100	DetMichStove (.10g)	5¾	5½	5¾
400	DivcoTwinTrk(¼e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Domin Sti & Coal	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	42	42	42
3900	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	EastGas & F	34	34	34
475	East G&F 6nf (1½g)	87½	87½	87½
100	EastG&F prpf (4¾)	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	East Sta Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾
90200	El Bond&Sh	67½	67½	67½
800	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	El Bo&Sh s&pf(5)	28	27¾	28
300	El P&L 2pfA	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	El P&L war	28½	28½	28½
100	Elgin Nat Wat(.15g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Emerson Elec(.10g)	10½	10	10½
2300	EmscoDrEq(.35e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Equity Corp	3¾	3½	3¾
125	EquityCrp$3pf(1½k)	33	32½	32¾
100	Esquire Inc(.20g)	4	4	4
800	Fairchild Av(1e)	9¾	9½	9¾
500	Fairchild En&Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
3000	Falstaff Brew (.60)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Fanstesl Met(1e)	18½	18	18½
100	Ford Mot Ltd(.107e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Found Ind Eng	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Found In En pf	13½	13½	13½
200	Frank Cou Dis(1e)	1¾	1½	1¾
100	Gellman Mfg (.10G	14¾	14½	14½
800	Gen Fireproj(¼G)	4	4	4
10	Gen G&E pf B	100	100	100
30	Gen Out Adv pf (8)	73	73	73
200	Gen Share	2	2	2
40	Gen Share pf (8d)	72½	72½	73½
25	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	37¾	37¾	37¾
400	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
25	Godchaux Bag A	34¾	34¾	34¾
300	Godchaux Bag B	10	9¾	10
2100	Goldfield Con	¼	¼	¼
30	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	44	43½	44
250	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	30¾	30½	30¾
9600	Gulf Oil (1)	47¼	46¾	47
10	GulfStUt$¼ pf(8½)	107	107	107
100	HarvardBrew(.06g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Hazeltine (1g)	32	32	32
800	Hearn D Strs	4¾	4¼	4¾
220	Hearn D St pf	40	40	40
400	Hecla Min (.25e)	7¼	7	7¼
100	Helena Rubin	11¼	11	11
200	Hewden Chem (.30g)	23¼	23	23
100	Hoe (R)&Co A	8½	8¼	8½
200	Holl C Gold (.8d)	8½	8½	8½
300	Hum&Ross Pf(.075g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Huylers	21½	21½	21½
50	Hydraulic Pf (1k)	4	4	4
100	Il Iowa Pow	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	Il Iowa Pow div ct	36½	36½	36½
100	Il IowaPwpf (1¼k)	14½	14½	14½
50	Il Zinc (.65g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1600	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	10	9¾	9¾
100	Ind Svc 6% pf	35	35	35
50	Indpls P& pf (5½)	102	102	102
300	Ins Co N Am (2½)	44¾	44¾	44¾
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
700	Int Hyd-El pf	10	9½	9½
500	Int Indust	1¾	1¾	1¾
1800	Int S Rad B	1¾	1½	1¾
300	Int Util B	9	9	9
300	Int Home Eq	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Inters Pw Del pf	4¼	4	4¼
180	Invest Roy (.84)	17¾	17½	17¾
75	Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	10½	10½	10½
100	Irving Air Ch	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Ital Superpow A	5	4¾	4¾
200	Jacobs (F L)	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Kingston Prod	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Kirk Lake GM			

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	97	97	97
800	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11¾	11¼	11¼
300	Le Tourneau (1)	29	30	30
4800	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8½	8½	8¾
1500	Leonard Oil Dev	1¼	¼	¼
100	Line Material (½e)	10	10	10
100	Lion Bros	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8	8	8
1400	Long Is Lig	1¾	1¾	1¾
350	Long Isl L pf B	34¾	34¾	34¾
800	Loudon Pack	6½	6½	6½
400	Louis L&E (.20g)	7¼	7	7¼
50	Ludw Baum pf (.50)	32¾	32¾	32¾
150	Lynch Corp (2)	38½	38½	38½
100	Massey-Harris	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Mead John (3a)	140	140	140
100	Mer&M Sec A	5½	5½	5½
300	Merritt-C&S	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Michigan Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Mid St P vtc(.45g)	6	6	6

PILGRIM TRUST Company

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

We invite the opportunity to discuss your banking needs with you.

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
19	Am P&L 6s 2016	104	103½	103¾
13	As Elec 4½s 53	64½	64¼	64½
5	As G&E 5½s77	23¼	23¼	23¼
5	As T&T 5½s 55 A	80¾	80	80
2	Baldw L 6s 50	122	122	122
1	Birm El 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103½	103½	103½
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Can St El 5s 48	36	36	36
23	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55	54¼	54½
1	Cin St Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
41	Cities Ser 5s 50	93¼	92½	92¼
15	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	93	92¾	92¾
16	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	81	80	81
11	Cuban Tob 5s 44			
12	East G&P 4s 56A	88½	88½	88¼
16	Elec P&L 5s 2030	97¾	97	97
4	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s56B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	86½	86½	86½
9	Ind Svc 6s 63 A	85½	85¼	85½
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	51	51	51
12	Inters Pow 5s 57	32¼	32	32¼
2	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	31	31	31
15	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
7	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	107¼	107	107
8	Nat Pub S 5s 78ct	25	25	25
20	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	101	100¾	101
2	New Amst Gas 5s 48	113¼	113¼	113¼
15	N Eng G&E 5s 50	61¾	61¼	61¾
2	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	93¾	93½	93¾
16	N Eng Pow 3s 48	92¼	92	92¼
1	NY&West Lt 4s 3004	106	106	106
1	Okla NatGas 3¾s 66	107	107	107
19	Pac P&L 5s 55	103½	103¼	103¼
6	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	106	106	106
2	Phila El P 5½s 72	112¾	112¾	113½
7	Pub Sr NJ 6s ct	148¾	148¾	148¾
2	Queens Bor G&E 5½s 52	85	85	85
1	Safe Har W 4½s 79	100½	100½	100½
16	So Cal Ed 3s 85	104½	104¼	104¼
3	So Ind Ry 4½ 51	68¾	68	68¾
5	Sou Ind Ry 4s 81	73¾	73	73
5	Spalding 5½s 57	80½	80½	80½
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	80¼	80¼	80¼
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Tex El 6 3s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	Tex P&L 5s 54	99	99	99
1	Tri-Val P 5½s 79A	80½	80½	80½
1	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	100¼	100¼	100½
25	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Utah P&L 4½s 44	30	30	30
7	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	West Newsp Un 6s 44			

Curb Foreign Bonds

1	Guan & Wes R 6s 68	56	56	56
1	Medellin Col 7s 51	34	34	34
82	Russian 6½s 1919	6¼	6	6¼
31	Russ 5½s 1921	6¼	6¼	6¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k)Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

American Mutual Dividend

A dividend of 30 per cent payable on all policies expiring during the period Aug. 1, 1943 to Aug. 31, 1943 has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 68th consecutive dividend of 30 per cent or more to its policyholders.

Inter-American Commission Celebrates, Reviews Progress

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission celebrated its tenth anniversary yesterday.

Center of the celebration was here in New York City, where a western hemisphere conference on foreign trade and arbitration was held in the Astor Hotel, beginning in the afternoon with speeches and ending in the evening with a dinner. At the dinner an award was presented to the head of the International Business Machines Corporation for his part in setting up the commission. Meantime other awards were presented in New Orleans, Mexico City, and other places, to persons and agencies who have helped the cause of inter-American commercial arbitration.

History Reviewed

Vice-President Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board, former president of the General Electric Company, presented the award to the IBM head. In doing so he reviewed the history of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission. "Tonight," he said, "marks another great epoch in the unity of our western hemisphere. It writes a new chapter in our good neighbor policy. Ten years ago 21 American republics agreed to establish a commercial arbitration 'system which would maintain peace and good will through the trade relations of these republics. Ten years ago arbitration was an ambition and a dream. Today it is hunting down disputes, tracking down misunderstandings, and adjusting and satisfying grievances."

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the IACAC was marked by the further creation of the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission. Said Mr. Wilson at the dinner, "It is a complete hemisphere system today because Canada joins the 21 republics in making this system complete and uniform."

While the anniversary was being celebrated in New York, similar celebrations were going on in other cities. In New Orleans the Importers' Guide Award for the advancement of arbitration in foreign trade was given to the New Orleans Association of Commerce. Meantime, a similar award was given in Mexico City to the Mexican Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce. The reward is a recognition for activity in stimulating the use of arbitration in inter-American trade. More than 15 commercial groups in the United States also received special awards for their work. It was a great day for awards. Among others, Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, received an award. His award was for his recent South American trip, which is reported to have helped inter-American trade relations considerably.

A feature of the celebration was a discussion of patents and cartels here at the New York meeting by Gilbert H. Montague, well-known New York lawyer and authority on the antitrust laws, on the one hand, and on the other, Joseph Borkin, of the antitrust division, author of the recent left-wing best seller, "Germany's Master Plan," by Duell, Sloan, and Pierce, which repeats in racy language the mythology of the Bone (Senate) Patent Committee hearings of a year ago about aluminum, synthetic rubber, cemented tungsten carbide, and the like.

Said Mr. Montague, ". . . People on the pay rolls of the antitrust division . . . have . . . been pouring out a flood of books, articles, statements and speeches designed to show that some of the foremost industrialists have been traitors. . . ."

"These are the industrialists to whom the War Department and the Navy Department have been awarding 'E' pennants. . . . The technique of half truths, suppression of truths, and untruths, by which this bureaucratic smear mill has been operating from the heart of official Washington deserves careful study, for if Dr. Goebbels himself had planted it there it could not serve Hitler's cause better than it has been doing."

Mr. Borkin Replies

In his reply Mr. Borkin reiterated his charges and maintained the view that the presentations of various stories as told in his book "Germany's Master Plan" were sincere. He admitted, of course, that some good might be found in American business, if it were carefully studied.

Discussing the completion of the Canadian-American commercial arbitration agreement, Mr. Brooke Claxton last night told the first western hemisphere conference and dinner at the Hotel Astor here that "arrangements have been completed to set up a system of voluntary commercial arbitration between the United States and Canada. "I hold in my hand," he said, "the agreement signed today on behalf of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the American Arbitration Association creating the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission; and I bring to this gathering the most friendly greetings of the commission. The agreement is significantly dated the 20th of May, marking another milestone in the path of progress from the formation of the Inter-American Commission 10 years ago today. The Canadian-American agreement symbolically recognizes Canada's part and place in the Americas."

Johnston Says U. S. Must Assume Future World Leadership

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said last evening that "America must assume leadership internationally tomorrow. We have no other recourse."

In a speech at a dinner of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission where he received the distinguished service medal of the commission, Mr. Johnston said America must assume postwar world leadership because it will be "the only remaining nation physically capable of restoring order to the world."

"We ourselves will be involved with tremendously complicated problems at home," he said. "But since we serve as the arsenal and not the actual battle arena of democracy, our industrial plant will be intact, our farmlands bountiful, and our national economy will at least be in working order."

He declared that all international planning must be predicated on these "fundamentals": that "the peoples of other lands must desire our leadership and approve its application" and that "our international plans to be realized must be supported by American public opinion."

"Many of us are in the very dubious dark when we hear of the international plans advanced by some of our would-be spokesmen in Washington," he said, adding that "such might be the public reaction against too visionary schemes of using American money to spend the world to recovery that we would tragically turn our backs completely on foreign affairs and repeat the mistakes of postwar one."

Mr. Johnston asserted that "American private enterprise must be predominant in leading the world to paths of peace and prosperity," saying: "American business can lead the world in a new era of economic development, not down the blind alley of exploitation, but through the broad avenue of co-operation."

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation and chairman of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, received the first Western Hemisphere arbitration award.

Building Awards Off 39 P.C.

NEW YORK—Construction contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states during the month of April amounted to $303,371,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This figure represented declines of 11 per cent from the preceding month and of 39 per cent from April of last year.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.44¼	1.45⅜	1.45⅜	1.45⅜	
Minneapolis	1.37⅜	1.36⅜	1.36⅜	1.37¼	
Kansas City			1.34¾	1.34¾	
Winnipeg	.99	.98¼	.98¼	.98½	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.43½	1.42¾	1.43½	1.43	
Minneapolis	1.37¼	1.36⅞	1.36⅞	1.36⅞	
Kansas City	1.36	1.35⅝	1.35⅝	1.35⅝	
Winnipeg	.99½	.98¼	.98¼	.98⅝	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.43⅝	1.43⅛	1.43⅜	1.43¼	
Minneapolis	1.37¼	1.36⅞	1.36⅞	1.36⅞	
Kansas City	1.36⅜	1.36⅜	1.36⅜	1.36⅜	
May Corn					
Chicago	1.08	1.08	1.05B	1.05B	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.02B	1.02B	
May Oats					
Chicago	.83	.80¾	.81	.82¾	
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.81½	.81½	
July Oats					
Minneapolis	.87⅛	.87½	.87½	.87½	
Rye, Chicago					
May	.86¾	.87⅛	.86¾	.86⅝	.87⅛
July	.88¼	.88¾	.88¼	.88⅝	.88¾
Sept.	.90⅛	.90⅝	.90⅛	.90¼	.90⅝
Dec.	.92½	.93	.92½	.92¾	.93

Wool

Grease

July	97.4	97.4	97.4	102.0N	102.0
October	97.4	97.4	97.2	97.0B	97.0
December					

Tops

July				132.4B	132.8
October				127.6B	127.8
December	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.0B	125.0
March	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.3B	121.2

Cotton

July	20.00	20.03	19.98	20.02	20.02
October	19.68	19.75	19.68	19.74	19.74
December	19.55	19.61	19.55	19.59	19.60
March	19.40	19.44	19.37	19.41	19.43
May	19.31	19.38	19.30	19.36	19.31
Spot 2194					

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, May, July, Sept. 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Eggs			
†October	42.15	32.10	42.15	42.35

† No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

May 21

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00a	Bos & Albany	10	99½	100	99½
2.00	Bos Edison	30¼	30¼	30¾	30¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
	Bos & Me pr pf	32	32	32	36½
.80a	Copper Range	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
	East Gas & Fuel	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1.50a	E Gas & F pf	34¾	33¾	34¾	35½
	E Mass St Ry	4½	4½	4½	4½
1.50a	E M RR 1st pf -100%	106¾	106¾	106¾	107
	E Mass RR pf B	36	36	36	36
	East Mass A	11½	11½	11½	11¾
.25a	Eastern SS	9	9	9	9
	Hath Bait R			96c	96c
	Mass Util Asso	1½	1½	1½	1½
	Mergenthaler	47¾	47¼	47¾	47½
1.50a	N E Tel&Tel	106¼	106	106	106¼
	Old Colony RR	50c	50c	50c	35c
	Quincy Mtn	1½	1	1	1½
	Torrington	38	35	35	35
.80a	Un Twist Drill	35c	35c	35c	32c
2.00	Unit Shoe M	72¾	71¾	72	71¾
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	45½	45½	45½	46

†Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

N. E. Power Association Gains

Irwin L. Moore, President of New England Power Association, stated at the annual shareholders' meeting that consolidated net income of the association and its subsidiaries for the first quarter of 1943 totaled $1,864,481, equal to $1.61 on each preferred share, compared with $897,102 for the first quarter of 1942, equal to $1.50 a preferred share. He pointed out, however, that the consolidated balance before Federal taxes on income and association dividends showed a decrease of $98,827 in the first quarter of 1943 as compared with the same period in 1942 because of higher Federal tax accruals in the first quarter of 1943 than were required by the provisions of the Revenue Act enacted late in that year.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	5⅝	6⅝
American Barge Line Co	9½	10½
American Hardware Co	36¾	38⅝
American Manufacturing	36¾	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	87½	..
American Wringer Co	5½	6¼
†Amoskeag Company	27¼	..
†Amoskeag Co pf	72¾	..
Asbestos Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	3½	3¾
Arlington Mills	48½	52
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	35	37
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅝	16½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	33½	36⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¼	14¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	67¼	..
Bird & Sodn Inc. $ pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	30
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	38	40½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	30½	32¼
Campbell A S Co Inc.	4¾	5¾
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	21½	24½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	38¾	41⅝
Cornel Dubelier	15¼	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34¼	36
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾

Stengel Discusses Club With Tobin and Javery

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Braves and Chicago Cubs was postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jim Tobin and Al Javery of the Braves' pitching staff and a baseball writer were visiting Casey Stengel.

"This is the best team you've had here in Boston and you haven't even seen it," the scribe told the manager of the Braves.

"I'm sure of one thing," Stengel said. "You fellows (nodding toward the pitchers) must like that new infield. It can make those plays and take you out of a lot of trouble. Eddie Joost must be all right at third base."

"He played third in the minors," said Tobin.

"That's right," Stengel said. "They moved him over to second at Kansas City because they had to, and Bill McKechnie moved him to shortstop at Cincinnati for the same reason. I know this infield can throw better than the one we had last year. We lost a few games because Sisti, Fernandez and even Miller threw past first base. They'd get the ball all right, then throw it bad."

Likes Poland

"Johnny McCarthy has helped a lot," put in Javery. "He gets balls that would get by a lot of first basemen."

"I like Hugh Poland as a catcher," Tobin said. "He reminds me of Ray Berres behind there. He's slick with the mitt."

"That's right," said Javery. "I had good stuff when I beat the Pirates on Tuesday, yet Poland didn't drop a ball."

"He might hit pretty good, too," Stengel said. "He was with Columbus in '41 and nobody would touch him because the Cardinals wouldn't take him up. 'Must be something wrong with him if Rickey doesn't want him,' they said. But he had a real good year at Jersey City in '42."

"I got a laugh out of that big Workman," said Tobin. "He hit one a mile against Pittsburgh, but the east wind caught it and blew it back. The right fielder took it in front of the bleachers. 'Boy,' he said, 'I'll sure be glad when we go on the road.'"

"I think he'll hit better on the road, at that," said Casey. "I like the way he stands up there. He can pull a ball to right field."

"He ought to hit a few out of the park in Brooklyn and St. Louis," said Javery. "Those towns are made to order for him."

"You wouldn't know Chet Ross," the scribe told Stengel. "When he runs after foul balls in left field you'd think he was going to run right up into the pavilion."

Running Better

"He's running a lot better," said Tobin. "He was favoring that ankle when the season opened, but has forgotten all about it lately."

"If that team of yours ever starts to hit," said the scribe, "it'll leave the rest of the league a mile to the rear."

"I'd like to see us with another right-hand hitting outfielder," said Tobin. "Ross is the only one we have."

"I hear Frankie Frisch was in to see you," said Javery. "Did he cry all the time he was here?"

"He did not!" said Casey. "I never saw him so good-natured. It made me a little suspicious. But I think his club isn't as bad as it looked here."

"Those Cubs sure got off on the wrong foot," said Tobin. "They can't win at all."

"And I hope they can't do it here," said Javery.

"Just pitch Barrett every day," Tobin said, grinning. "He'll get you home in a hurry. He won the other day in an hour and 13 minutes. When he goes out to start an inning, he throws just three balls."

"The last time he pitched, I was listening to the game over the radio," said Stengel. "When the announcer came in at the beginning of a new inning, if he paused to clear his throat, Barrett had two out. That boy is all right. I like him."

"You should," said the scribe. "He's won three games for you."

"And he'll win a few more," predicted Tobin.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves play a Ladies' Day single game with the Cubs tomorrow, starting at 2 o'clock. . . . The Red Sox went back to work yesterday in impressive fashion. . . . They took a pair from Cleveland, 2-1 and 7-4, with Oscar Judd and Mace Brown the winning pitchers. . . . Tony Lupien has a hitting streak of eight games. . . . Johnny Lazor got into the double-header, playing left field, and getting four hits. . . . He drove in four runs in the nightcap. . . . The Sox close their western tour at Detroit this week end. . . . The Braves are down to the 25-player limit. . . . Lou Tost, a 26th man, has been given permission by Judge Landis to stay with the club until he goes up for induction May 28. . . . If he passes he will be in the Army. . . . If not, he will return and the Braves will release some other player. . . . While awaiting induction, Tost will not be allowed to participate in any games.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	18	9	.667
Boston	14	8	.636
St. Louis	13	10	.565
Philadelphia	13	11	.542
Cincinnati	12	13	.480
New York	11	14	.440
Pittsburgh	9	13	.409
Chicago	7	19	.269

Results May 20

Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 2.
Other games postponed.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	8	.636
Cleveland	13	9	.591
Washington	14	11	.560
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Detroit	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
Chicago	8	11	.421
Boston	10	14	.417

Results May 20

Boston 2, Cleveland 1, (10 inns.)
Boston 7, Cleveland 4.
Other games postponed.

Brooklyn Deals Bring Roster To 25-Player Limit

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have announced the sales of Second Baseman Alex Kampouris to the Washington Senators and Pitcher Newell (Newt) Kimball to the Philadelphia Phillies. Both transactions were for undisclosed sums of cash.

Kampouris has been in and out of the National League since the Cincinnati Reds bought him from Sacramento of the Pacific Coast league in 1934. This year he has appeared in 19 of the Dodgers' 27 games and batted .222.

Kimball, a big, 28-year-old righthanded pitcher, came to the Dodgers in 1941 and has been used chiefly in relief. This year he has worked 11 innings in five games for a record of 1-1.

These sales reduced Brooklyn's roster to 25 players. Earlier President Branch Rickey optioned Shortstop Pat Ankenman to Montreal and released Catcher Ray Hayworth outright.

Chicago Cubs And Novikoff In Agreement

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (AP)—Lou Novikoff entrains for Chicago today for the purpose, as he modestly expressed it, of starting the floundering Cubs on a winning streak.

The broad-shouldered holdout outfielder came to terms with the Cubs early today at a figure representing a compromise between the $6,500 he had been offered and the $10,000 he was demanding. Announcement of the agreement was made simultaneously by the colorful Russian ballplayer and Clarence (Pants) Rowland, President of the Wrigley-owned Los Angeles Angels, who had been assisting in negotiations. The salary boost will be retroactive to the start of the season, Lou said.

Received Telegram

Lou said he had received a telegram at 1:15 today from Jimmy Gallagher, Cubs General Manager, telling him the compromise terms were acceptable and requesting him to hop a train at the earliest possible moment.

Lou will reach Chicago Sunday. He said he was in shape to step right into the line-up Wednesday when the Cubs return from a road trip. The Bruins now are playing in Boston.

Lou was one of the Cubs' two .300 hitters last year, but has been ignored for two months by the club's management because of his salary demands.

Semipro Ball

In those two months Novikoff has been playing semipro ball, and so have the Cubs. Lou has been earning almost as much at his warplant job as Gallagher offered. Any mention of Novikoff brought the rejoinder that the Slav outfielder wasn't needed; that he lost about as many games by his weird fielding as he won with his big bludgeon.

Gallagher said no National League club would do business with the Cubs on a Novikoff trade because the Chicago team wanted a right handed hitting outfielder. Novikoff, who bats right-handed, took another look at the Chicago batting averages. He noted that none of the outfielders was hitting .300; that only infielders Stan Hack and Ed Stanky were up that high.

While Novikoff was holding out he got his suspension notice—for failure to report 10 days after the season started. Somebody told him he wasn't allowed to play semipro ball while under suspension, so he gave it up and coached his team from the bench.

Postponements Set Record In American Loop

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—The tight-fitting American League baseball schedule became even tighter for four western clubs' series with eastern rivals as the result of a record set of postponements this week.

President Will Harridge said conditions were so serious in at least two cases that open dates would have to be utilized or the games would have to be played off when the western clubs make their eastern trips.

Postponement of all contests on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday constituted a record, Harridge said. Now the series matching Philadelphia at Chicago, Washington at St. Louis, New York at Detroit, and Boston at Cleveland are so crowded that in one case the teams have more than twice as many games left than they have scheduled playing dates.

The National League, with 20 games postponed and one tied and five of them already played off, has no such problem as the American League. President Ford Frick was not available for comment but his office said dates had been set for all except three of the unplayed contests—all of which will be played as part of double-headers except Pittsburgh's tie game with St. Louis.

The Boston Braves and Philadelphia Phillies have the largest number of postponements with seven and six, respectively. Each has played off two. The Phillies will take care of one of the Braves games at Shibe Park by playing morning and afternoon games, June 15. The New York Giants have had three postponed, the Pittsburgh Pirates two and one tie, and the Brooklyn Dodgers two. No games have been called off in Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Here are the dates announced by the National League for playing off postponed and tie games:

At Boston—Philadelphia, June 23 and Sept. 16; St. Louis, July 11; New York, Aug. 29. Date with Pittsburgh to be announced.

At Brooklyn—New York, June 23; Pittsburgh, Aug. 22.

At New York—Chicago, July 10. Dates for Cincinnati game to be announced.

At Philadelphia—June 15-17, Boston; July 17, New York. Date for Cincinnati game to be set.

At Pittsburgh—St. Louis, July 17-18; tie game with St. Louis, July 19 (single game).

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 3, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 8, Newark 0.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 3.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Kansas City 8-1, Louisville 1-1.
St. Paul 1-3, Columbus 0-7.
Minneapolis 3-1, Toledo 6-3.
Milwaukee at Indianapolis, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 5, San Diego 4.
Seattle 8, Portland 3.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 3.
San Francisco 8, Oakland 4.

Southern Association

Knoxville 9, Birmingham 7.
Nashville 5, New Orleans 3.
Little Rock 7, Chattanooga 6.
Atlanta 6, Memphis 1.

Eastern League

Scranton 4-8, Hartford 3-0.
Wilkes-Barre 4-4, Springfield 3-4.
Elmira 6, Albany 0.
Binghamton 6, Utica 3.

BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 1:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub 2184, and Braves Field, Sta 2000.
LADIES' DAY — Entrance on Babcock Street

Young Yankee —By Pap'

Big and powerful, Ken Sears may prove a mighty handy young man to have around the Yankee camp this season. Sears is a catcher, one of the most promising young backstops in the Yankee chain. And, true to Yankee traditions, he swings from the shoe tops and aims for the right field barrier.

Ken is a 200-pounder who stands an inch or two over the six-foot mark and presents a mighty solid front when blocking the plate on a play at home. A Texan, he has come up through the Yankees' farm chain. He was with Newark in 1941 and the Yankees had him in camp the following spring. After looking him over, Manager Joe McCarthy sent him along to Kansas City for further seasoning. Ken pounded the ball for an average of .280. His 123 hits went for a total of 201 bases. He hit 13 home runs and drove 56 runs across the plate. He has been shooting at distant fences ever since he left the University of Alabama to have a fling at pro baseball.

Ken is the son of National League Umpire Ziggy Sears. Still young, he has plenty of time to develop. The veterans can't go on forever and one of these days Sears may step into the first-string job.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Workers Want Noon Games

Caught between the bases. . . . The Los Angeles War Industries Recreation Association, representing nearly a million workers, have petitioned the Los Angeles and Hollywood clubs in the Pacific Coast League to start games at noon. This would give the swing-shifters a chance to attend ball games before going to work at 3:30. Might be a hint for the big leagues, although we doubt if they take it. . . . Both the Cubs and Lou Novikoff lost a few fans around Chicago through their holdout act. Did you notice that Jimmy Wilson, club manager, was strangely silent during negotiations? Or did he do his shouting when nobody could hear?

* * *

Casey Stengel thinks that George Jeffcoat, who has knocked around in baseball for a number of years, will be a good pitcher for the Braves this summer. "I'll never forget the first time I ever used him," Stengel said. "I was managing the Dodgers in a series with the Cardinals and George was fresh from the minors. Watty Clark was pitching for us that day and I left him in too long. The Cards scored three runs in the ninth to make the score 4-3, and the bases were loaded when I called in Jeffcoat. And would you believe it? He got out of there without another run."

* * *

The new "Baseball Register," edited by The Sporting News, is hot off the press and another "must" for the fan's library. It has 335 pages of invaluable facts and figures on the game's "400." . . . Clark Griffith, Washington prexy, is still demanding an increased number of night games. He points to the higher expenses currently facing a big league club; and he probably has something there . . . Larry MacPhail, now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, is taking a group of newspapermen on a tour of war installations. Despite the redhead's absence in Brooklyn, the Dodgers are still running the National League, including the umpires.

* * *

Bill Cox already is realizing a return for his efforts at Philadelphia. The new and revived Phillies drew 97,158 paid to the first 14 games at Shibe Park. It must seem strange to some of those Phillie players to be performing before populated stands . . . Notice that big Mike Chartak, the Yankee castoff, is beginning to hit for the Browns. The boys always claimed that Mike would some day be one of the sport's top clouters. But he needs a bicycle in the field . . . The Red Sox and Braves can now play after 6:30 on Sunday, providing the double-header's second game starts before 4:30—which means the end of stalling. Are you listening, Dykes?

* * *

Lefty Gomez is sitting at home in Lexington, awaiting offers. And he should get at least one—from the Phillies. The writer has a hunch that the veteran southpaw still has a few more wins in his once-glamourous arm, if the weather ever gets hot . . . Johnny Dickshot, who knocked around in the majors for a while with the Pirates and Braves, was leading the Pacific Coast League in batting the last time averages were released. He had .477 at the 22-game mark. At the same time Charley Root had four victories and no defeats for Hollywood. A little more of that and the Cubs are apt to bring him back to Wrigley Field . . . The Southern League reports attendance has gone up.

* * *

The Cincinnati outfield looks bad with Gee Walker in center field and Eric Tipton in left, making Bill McKechnie's once-proud defense somewhat shakey . . . The Braves didn't care for Huck Geary, Frankie Frisch's much-publicized shortstop. "He plays like he doesn't care whether he does or not," said one . . . Ossie Bluege had to shift his Washington batting order the other day, in search of more punch—something most of us thought he would never have to do . . . A couple of Phillie fans have made application for World Series tickets.

Baseball Games Postponed Today

National League

St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.

Phils' Fans Write For Series Tickets

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, May 20

Four local fans applied to the office of the fast-stepping Phillies yesterday for 1943 World Series tickets.

"Don't think we are overconfident," they wrote. "We know the Phils can do it."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—George Washington U. has notified its opponents that it may cancel its 1943 football schedule, which would leave Washington, sport's biggest boomtown, depending on Maryland for its college football next fall. . . . That shouldn't be very bad news for George Preston Marshall and his Redskins. . . . Local baseball rumors are that the Yanks are looking at Detroit's Ned Harris.

* * *

Charley Parker, the 16-year-old San Antonio, Texas, High School sprinter who ran the 100 in 9.5 and the 220 in 20.6 at the State high school meet, may come East to face big time competition this summer. . . . Another kid who might be worth "importing" is Don Clayton of Fayetteville, N. C., High, who won nine firsts and a second place in a dual meet with Durham High and who took only four State titles because they wouldn't let him enter any more events. He's also a good football and basketball player but college scouts aren't interested because he's due to join the Army Air Force Aug. 30. . . . Boyd Bartley, Illinois U. shortstop who'll get a tryout from the Cubs, is a better prospect than Lou Boudreau was in his college days, says Coach Wallie Roettger. . . . Jimmy Curran, veteran Mercersburg, Pa., Academy coach, thinks his 200-pound "rookie," Dick McFadden, could become another Barney Berlinger with a year's coaching. But he's Army bound, too.

* * *

Dick Cullum, Minneapolis Times: "Big Ten faculty representatives raked up all the rules they could find, tied them into a neat bundle, and heaved them over at their spring meeting. Freshmen may play. Post graduates may play. Transient soldiers may play. Just about the only way to become ineligible is to move to Attu."

* * *

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, who led the first attack by American heavy bombers over Europe last summer and later led his squadron in the first American bomber attack upon Germany, was a star tackle at Wake Forest College in the early 1920's and played pro baseball as a Detroit Tigers' farmhand. . . . The University of Maryland's 1937 boxing team, undefeated in winning the Southern Conference title, consisted of Ed Shegogue, Benny Alperstein, Bob Bradkey, Bob Walton, and Mike Lombardo. They're all in uniform as officers now. And so are Head Coach Col. Heinie Miller and Assistant Coach Lyman McAvoy. . . . From North Africa, Lieut. Tom Farrell, former Cornell football and track man, sends word: "A guy who speaks as little French as I do is lost here, but I am fast becoming master of the sign language."

* * *

Garland Braxton, who pitched for the Braves back in 1921, still is southpawing 'em up for the Norfolk Piedmont League club. . . . The other day he tossed a seven-hitter at the Lynchburg Cardinals and Scribe Tom Fergusson reports that after the game a fan was heard to remark: "That fella Braxton is sure a promising player. Bet he could play major league ball right now."

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	85	11	29	1	11	.341
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Workman	88	9	24	3	13	.273
Ryan	33	4	6	1	3	.261
Burns	52	5	13	1	3	.250
Joost	81	10	20	1	8	.247
Ross	82	12	20	2	8	.244
Klutts	41	4	10	0	4	.244
Masi	25	5	6	1	4	.240
Wietelmann	73	8	17	0	6	.233
Holmes	84	8	19	0	1	.226
Poland	26	3	4	0	3	.154
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Parise	40	6	12	0	4	.300
Doerr	97	9	28	1	12	.289
Culberson	14	3	4	0	0	.286
Simmons	51	4	13	0	5	.255
Fox	69	10	17	0	5	.246
Lake	81	11	19	0	3	.235
Lazor	26	3	6	0	4	.231
Peacock	44	2	10	0	3	.227
Lupien	95	5	21	0	6	.221
Cronin	32	1	7	0	4	.219
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Tabor	35	3	5	0	2	.164
Miles	27	2	4	0	4	.148
Garrison	36	3	5	0	1	.128

Phils' Owner Proves to Be Smart Dealer

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Baseball's amazing boy owner has now established himself as probably the tradin'est mogul in the majors.

For it's plain to see that the reason those rejuvenated Phillies clumbed 'way up to fourth place in the National League was that young Bill Cox adopted that smart dealin' technique first conceived by David Harum, the fictional horse trader,—and adapted to baseball so successfully by Cox's own predecessor, Gerald P. Nugent.

Cox, of course, improvised on the original Harum-Nugent style. While Dave traded only for the love of it and Gerry dealt mainly to keep the Phillies' head above financial water, Cox has done his dealing with the aim of building a better team, or, you might say, just building a team.

Few Players

The Phillies started spring training with barely enough players for a good fast game of shuffle board. Gone into the service were Frank Hoerst, Tommy Hughes, Sam Nahem, Ike Pearson, and promising rookies Bill Burich and Al Hodkey. Rube Melton had been sold to Brooklyn and Nick Etten was with the Yankees.

There were 14 Phillies left, and fans quipped that the team probably would start its usual hot race for the National League cellar with the new owner himself playing third, Manager Bucky Harris pitching, and Jimmy Hagan, the club's traveling secretary, doing a stint in the outfield.

Then Cox began dealin'. First came Babe Dahlgren, then Charley Fuchs, then, late in March, Pitcher Jack Kraus from Brooklyn, Schoolboy Rowe from Montreal, and Al Gerheauser and Tommy Padden from Yankee farms. Then Garton Del Savio from Cincinnati, Glenn Stewart from Montreal, Jimmy Wasdell from Pittsburgh, and Pitcher Manuel Salvo from the Boston Braves. A few of the deals were started in Nugent's regime. But Cox finished them.

Latest Acquisition

The latest acquisition was Pittsburgh's Gordon Phelps, hard-hitting catcher, who, however, has been ruled ineligible for 60 days because he didn't sign his 1943 contract within 10 days after the season started.

What makes Cox a candidate for life membership in the David Harum Society is that he picked these plums during the greatest player scarcity in the game's history and that somehow he's been able to call off his deals when they didn't turn out well. Del Savio, for example, was returned to Cincinnati and Salvo went back to Boston and the deals left Cox out of pocket only for their meal tickets and traveling money.

Dodgers to Try Something New

BROOKLYN, May 21 (AP) — Since the streamlined schedule leaves little room for playing off postponed games, the Brooklyn Dodgers came up with a new idea for taking care of today's postponed contest with the Cincinnati Reds.

The Dodgers and Reds are scheduled for a twilight game at Ebbets Field, June 30. They decided to play today's game at the regular time, 3 p. m., on June 30, and then swing into the twilight affair to complete a double-header.

Player No More

ST. LOUIS, Mo., (AP)—Manager Luke Sewell of the St. Louis Browns has been unconditionally released as a player.

He was on the roster as a catcher and it was necessary to go through the formality of getting waivers from the other clubs before his name could be removed from the active list in getting down to the 25-player limit.

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The' dim without, there's light inside,
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United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

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for opaquing and retouching; good opportunity to learn how to use the airbrush. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

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GIRLS or women (two) to help with housework and care of children for adjacent families at quiet resort on Long Island for summer months; position for one now open. MRS. CLIFTON, 15 Fairfield Street, Montclair, N. J. Phone M. 3-1770.

HOUSEKEEPER for farm 60 miles New York by bus or train; cultured family; considerate adults; Sunday off; only superior person considered; references; $70 per month. Write Box C-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

OPPORTUNITY for good cook and willing housworker; Westchester; 3 adults, 2 school children; no laundry; own room and bath; give experience; references necessary. Write Box R-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—General housewoker; suburb of New York City; middle-aged preferred; good home; references required. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOMAN—Colored; cooking; help maid with housework; four adults; part year New York, part Connecticut. MRS. DREW, 175 W. 72nd, New York, N. Y.

ARTIST WANTED
art school graduate; experienced in making originals and to do hand-coloring. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO., 167 Bow St., Everett, Mass.

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From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables
Bateman's
1725 Massachusetts Avenue
Summer togs for all
Seersucker dresses for women
Sport shirts and pants for men
Polo shirts and shorts for boys
Sun suits for little girls

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. H. Wilson Co
Store your Furs in
Cherry and Webb's
Circulating Dry Cold Air Storage Vaults
Phone LOWELL 1081

LOWELL (Continued)

Protect Your Furs
Use Our
6 point Fur Storage
Right Here on Our Premises
PHONE 5481
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

Hill-Welch Co.
WILLOW STREET
HOME OF QUALITY
FURNITURE

Everything in the latest designs
Reasonably Priced
A Complete Home Furnishing Establishment

54-inch
WOOL PLAIDS
Scotch Plaids, Cross-Bars, Ombre Checks, in bright colors. For skirts, jackets and children's wear. 1½ to 2 yard lengths. Regular at $2 and $3 yard. $1.69 yard.
Stoddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-2737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Graduation!
Weddings!
Give Gifts from
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 UNION STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
L. 2340
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL

Adam Straws and Lightweight Felts
Straws $1.00, $2.55, $3.45. Lightweight Felts $3.45, $4.40
New Arrow Honeycomb Ensemble—Air-cooled Shirts $2.24, Shorts 75c, Hdkf. 35c, Tie $1.00
M. A. Roberts Men's Wear
128 Munroe St., Cor. Washington

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At Kotzen's . . .
Better Selection of Quality
FURNITURE
At prices that will save you money . . . Terms 30-day charge accounts or year to pay.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street Malden 7480
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Wilfred Beauty Shoppe

Make your appointment now for your
PERMANENT
Personal attention to each one
82 PLEASANT STREET TEL. 0465-W

MAY Is a MONTH of
MONEY-SAVING EVENTS at
JOSLIN'S
SHOP EVERY DEPARTMENT
CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line of curtains and draperies exclusively at our new Malden Location. Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant St., Malden
430 Main Street, Melrose

MARLBORO

L. & S. FURRIERS INC.
Manufacturing Furriers
Fur Storage and Repairing
Lowest Price — Tel. 1749
47 MAIN STREET, MARLBORO

BOND'S MARKET
"An Excellent Place to Trade"
CHOICE MEATS—FISH—FRUIT
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
Bread and Pastry from Our Own Bakery

MEDFORD

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0321, 0720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream Candy

When You
Purchase
Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD (Continued)

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 8844 264 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily except Sunday and holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS
GARNISS
MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN
Headquarters for
Garden Supplies, Seeds and Fertilizer
SEE US FOR PAINT
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

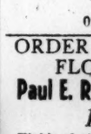
WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

ORDER MEMORIAL DAY FLOWERS EARLY
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n.
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

Jel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City


Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

LA FRANCE
Wedding and Graduation Gifts
WATCHES—DIAMONDS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & Co., INC.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Cards for the Graduate at
HUTCHINSONS

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

ESTAB. 1905 DIAL 7-9167
JOSEPH Z. BOUCHER
INSURANCE
Rooms 10-11, Capitol Building
1428 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON—West Newton

Discreetly Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
West Newton Square
★
GARDEN TOGS
COTTON DRESSES
BATHING SUITS
SLACK SETS for BOYS
STETSON HATS for MEN

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Let me show you how to save money on your house and furniture insurance. I write in some of the strongest mutual companies that have never paid less than 20%.
Consult me for insurance assistance.
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street BIG. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

KELSEY'S MARKET
BALL GLASS TOP
PLENTY OF JARS
NOW!
79c doz. pts., 89c doz. qts.
Truly a Great Place to Trade

JOIN OUR BLANKET CLUB
A small deposit holds your blanket until fall. New blankets will be of shorter lengths under new regulations. However, we have plenty of the full size blankets now.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

HAVE
LAWN MOWERS
Sharpened and Set NOW!
Precision Work
'Pittsfield Tire' and Battery Shop
West and Center Sts. Howard S. Babbitt

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

FOLLWELL'S
for flowers and plants
FOLLWELL GREENHOUSES
805 North St. Dial 8081

ENGLAND BROS.
See our exhibit and sale of
RADIOS

QUINCY

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled
FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2%
BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS
1249 Hancock Street

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 BEALE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEXACO PRODUCTS
Gas, Oil, Complete Lubrication are offered with a friendly smile at
Johnson's Service Station
1213 No. Main St. Tel. Rea. 1215

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
Finest Assortment in Somerville
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Sparkling Fresh, Top Quality, Every Day
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

Lovely Flowers for Memorial Day from CROFT
(F. T. D.)
393 Dwight St. Phone 4-2195

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

ALBERT COLLINGS & SON
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

We Chose Your Spring and Summer Wardrobe With Care
MAUDE BARBER
340 Bridge St., Room 316 (Over the Georgian)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Phone 4-0040

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

★ Star Market Co. ★
See Our Large Display of
Frosted Fruits & Vegetables
Point Values Drastically Reduced
Delivery Service
24 MT. AUBURN ST. WAT. 3000

WELLESLEY

Call Well. 1130—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640

WINTHROP

DON'T WAIT!
Order Your
STORM WINDOWS
for Fall Delivery
Whitman Lumber, Inc.
42 Argyle Street Ocean 0551
WINTHROP HIGHLANDS

WINTHROP BEAUTY SHOP

GRACE YERXA
Permanent Waving
Bonat Method
198 WINTHROP STREET OCEAN 1707

Memorial Day—May 30th
Oak Wreaths—Plant Baskets
—Cut Flower Bouquets—
W. H. RUTTLE, FLORIST
9 Bartlett Road Ocean 0030

Ham's STORES
Delicious Ice Cream Sodas *and* Sundaes may be taken out
Remember Some One at Home
WINTHROP
BEACH CENTER HIGHLANDS

WORCESTER

For
SUN AND FUN TOGS
the
Children's Shop
478 Main Street, opp. City Hall
Youth Center of Worcester

European Classified

CARPENTERS

BOURNEMOUTH.—Carpenter, joiner, undertakes small repairs—sash-boards, locks, easing doors, etc. Gibson, 27, Grand Ave., West Southbourne.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call. 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LOUDWATER, RICKMANSWORTH — Home offered to one or two guests in quiet house; lovely country and garden. Box W-1323, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate St. Tel. Bath 4865
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

For DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS

22, St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 125

BOURNEMOUTH

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Crossword Quiz Answers

V	E	I	L	L	E	R
E	D	N	A	■	■	U
N	E	D	D	A	■	S
I	N	E	■	N	E	T
C	■	X	E	N	I	A
E	■	■	W	A	R	M
■	G	E	E	S	E	■
S	O	A	R	■	■	P
P	O	S	S	E	■	I
A	P	E	■	A	L	A
E	■	L	O	G	A	N
T	■	■	A	L	T	O
H	A	C	K	E	E	S

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
52-56, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6781

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2018

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 0613

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2263 HOVE

BRISTOL

MARY
(M. G. Bond)
46 Coldharbour Road, Redland
(Near St. Alban's Church)
COATS, HATS and GOWNS
Hats Renovated, Cleaned and Reblocked

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24426
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 28787

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 33401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting *and* Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND
(Continued from previous page)

BROMLEY

Warner's Ltd Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W.H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items In This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

DUDLEY

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

ACKROYD'S
The People's Drapers
EXETER
Phone 3402

COMFORTABLE SHOES
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
162, Fore Street, Exeter
(Just down hill on the right)

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY SCIENTIFIC laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

HEREFORD

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G P O.)
Tel. 67213

PLYMOUTH

Come to Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

ENGLAND

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
2, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

REDHILL—Surrey

Franco-British LAUNDRY
HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS
72, Station Road, Redhill
PHONE RED. 3264

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SUTTON COLDFIELD

ASHMORES of Birmingham
(Owner Mrs. Marsh)
Open at 122, The Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Shoes of Quality
ALL PRICES

SUTTON—Surrey

SHINNERS RESTAURANT
for Luncheons & Teas
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST.
TORQUAY PHONE 2011

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
Newton Road, Torquay
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts. Tel. 63157

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

A. R. BUCK STORE
Good for Everything in Groceries and Provisions
A visit respectfully invited
10, GROVE HILL ROAD
Phone Tunbridge Wells 720

WORCESTER

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff
Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

WILLIAM LEWIS
(PRINTERS) LTD.
78, Queen Street, Cardiff
Printing Stationery
Typewriters, Office Equipment
'PHONE CARDIFF 4031

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS FIGURES
FOR VICTORY GARDENERS
ABOUT 500 MILLION JARS FOR HOME CANNING WILL BE MANUFACTURED THIS YEAR
IT'S A FACT U.S. RAILROADS CARRY ABOUT 1,750,000 TROOPS A MONTH IN OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS
UMBRELLAS ARE CARRIED BY SOME WEST AFRICAN TRIBESMEN AS EMBLEMS OF DIGNITY AND OFTEN ARE NOT OPENED WHEN IT RAINS
A BEAVER CAN CUT THROUGH A FOUR-INCH TREE IN 20 MINUTES
K. PARRIS

In Lighter Vein

Got Up and Rested

Sergeant: "Did you sleep well on your cot? I'm afraid it was a little hard and uneven but—"

Conscript: "It was all right, sir. I got up now and then during the night and rested a little, you know."—Exchange.

Device for the Home

Stubbs was feeling his way to the kitchen stove in the dark, when he fell over the coal scuttle.

"Oh, John," called Mrs. Stubbs, sweetly, "I know what you need. You should get what they have on all the battleships."

"What's that?" growled Stubbs.

"Why, a range-finder."—Pathfinder.

At Hand

One day Richard Mansfield, the celebrated actor, missed his valet. As a matter of fact, the man was just outside the actor's dressing room.

"Where's that infernal blockhead of mine?" Mansfield shouted.

Immediately the door opened and the valet appeared. Bowing respectfully, he replied, "I think you'll find it on your shoulders, sir."—Wall Street Journal.

In the News

Apt quotation aimed at would-be strikers by Milwaukee Journal: "Don't fight the land that needs you."

* * *

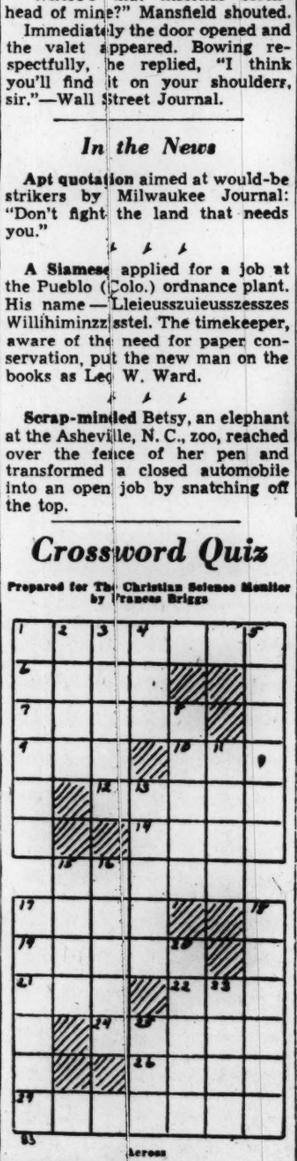
A Siamese applied for a job at the Pueblo (Colo.) ordnance plant. His name—Lleieusszuieusszeszzes Willihiminzzsstel. The timekeeper, aware of the need for paper conservation, put the new man on the books as Leo W. Ward.

* * *

Scrap-minded Betsy, an elephant at the Asheville, N. C., zoo, reached over the fence of her pen and transformed a closed automobile into an open job by snatching off the top.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What American dramatist wrote "Within the Law"?
6—What is first name of author of "Saratoga Trunk"?
7—Who is the Columbine of the play in "Pagliacci"?
9—What is a suffix in abstract nouns?
10—Clear profit.
13—What is a manufacturing city of Ohio?
14—Tepid.
15—According to tradition, what birds once saved Rome from invasion?
17—To sail upward.
19—Force with legal authority is what?
21—Monkey.
23—Cotton is chief crop of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
24—What Canadian mountain is next to highest in North America?
26—What is singing voice of the witch in opera "Koenigskinder"?
27—Chipmunk is also called what in U. S. (pl.)?

Down

2—What city is scene of opera "La Gioconda"?
3—Who is the British Foreign Secretary?
3—The forefinger is also called what?
4—Youth.
5—Who is a hero of Persian legend and poem?
8—In India the rupee is equivalent to 16 what?
11—Hurling is a popular sport where?
12—What are subcutaneous blubbers?
15—What is name of a Goleti Burgess nonsense creature?
16—What is a tripod or frame for holding a blackboard or picture?
17—Who is known as the "Tune Detective"?
18—What musical instruments might have tracker bars?
20—What bird of prey is associated with Ganymede?
22—Tardy.
25—What is the State tree of Illinois?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

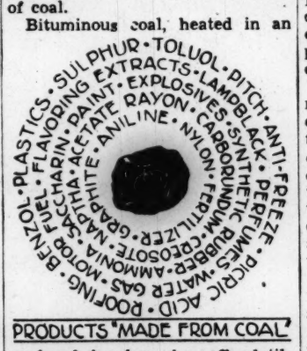
How We Get Explosives, "Soapless Soap," Synthetic Rubber, Etc., From Coal?

Probably most of us are familiar with the fact that through coal tar dyes, coal gives us a whole rainbow of gorgeous colors, but not so many persons realize that coal is potentially richer in rubbers than all the islands of the East, more bountiful in fibers than all the silkworms, and in general provides a storehouse of chemicals from which may be procured many materials essential both in peace and in war.

To accomplish these wonders of transformation, coal is not dumped into some gigantic bubbling retort over a roaring fire by a hawk-visaged chemist in a white smock who hovers over the mess awaiting the particular product desired.

"Made from coal," according to du Pont chemists, who gave us nylon from coal, air, and water, really means that one of several intermediates used in making a product is, in turn, made from one or more of the several derivatives of coal.

Bituminous coal, heated in an


BENZOL · PLASTICS · SULPHUR · TOLUOL · PITCH · ANTI-FREEZE · FUEL · FLAVORING EXTRACTS · LAMP BLACK · PERFUMES · SACCHARIN · PAINT · EXPLOSIVES · SYNTHETIC RUBBER · ACETATE RAYON · CARBORUNDUM · PICRIC ACID · WATER GAS · ROOFING · MOTOR · NAPHTHA · AMMONIA · FERTILIZER · CREOSOTE · ANILINE · NYLON

PRODUCTS "MADE FROM COAL"

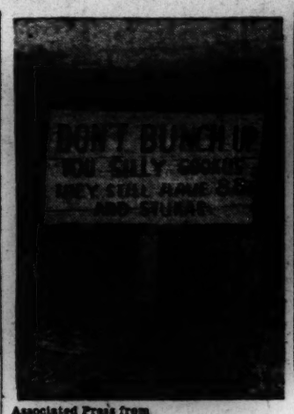
enclosed chamber, gives off volatile products such as coal gas, ammonia, benzol, and toluol, and leaves coke as a residue. These substances are then ready for use in making such widely diverse materials as anti-freeze compounds for airplane, tank, truck, and automobile engines; fertilizers; insecticides; "soapless soaps"; and literally hundreds of other products.

For instance, about 1.1 pounds of coal are chemically utilized in the making of one pound of the synthetic rubber-like neoprene. "Lucite," the crystal-clear plastic for bomber noses and blisters, comes from black coal, and this is only one of many light and strong plastics to come from coal and its derivatives.

Toluol and methanol, used in military explosives such as TNT, come from coal, as also does trichlorethylene, which is an ordorless, non-inflamable dry cleaning fluid which has now "gone to war" to make smoke screens and to clean metal parts of ordnance quickly and efficiently. Even acetate rayon may now derive its vital acetic acid from coal.

And out of the continuing intensive research carried on under stress of war there doubtless will come many new things made from coal which will be eagerly welcomed by the peacetime world.

—W. P. Keasbey.



Associated Press from United States Signal Corps

Spring Poem in Bizerte

An inspired United States soldier-poet stuck up this warning in rhyme on a road west of Bizerte: "Don't bunch up, you silly gookus; they still have 88's and Stukas."

Victory Garden Tools

Some 750 types of garden tools used in Victory Gardens have been cut to 130 types by the government as a conservation measure.

Neighborhood News

Peru, Neb.

It was surely a kind thought which prompted Mrs. B., a farm woman of Iowa, to take over the job of corresponding with servicemen from her community. Concern for every one of the 22 neighborhood boys now in the armed forces led her to start the illustrated news letter which is duplicated and mailed regularly to each.

News is relayed to her by all of the neighbors and into the letter go excerpts from replies which come from the soldiers, so while Mrs. B. does the writing and even makes the amusing drawings herself, the letter has become a community enterprise, uniting all in a common interest.

Daily Anecdote

Envious of "Talent"

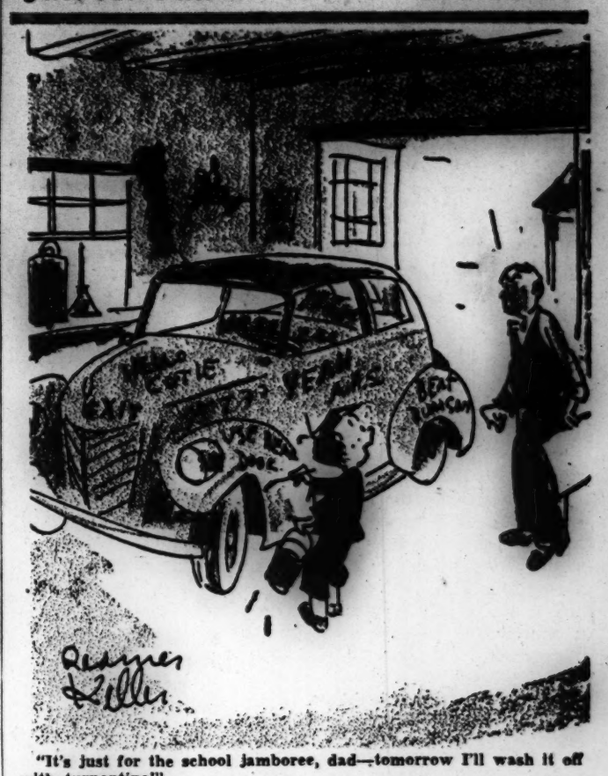
While attending a dinner in New York, Sir Thomas Beecham, the celebrated English conductor, was introduced to a successful publisher of jazz music. Deeply curious about this form of modern music, Sir Thomas asked the publisher many questions about his composers.

"Oh, yes," said the publisher, "we have some very bright boys composing our music. Some of them can't write a note of music, but what does that matter? If they can't write it, they can whistle it, and some other guy can write it down for them. We plug their tunes and make lots of money out of them."

Sir Thomas assumed a sad expression and exclaimed plaintively, "I wish I could whistle."

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"It's just for the school jamboree, dad—tomorrow I'll wash it off with turpentine!"

A Verse for Today . . .

And they blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness that the LORD *had done.*—I KINGS 8:66

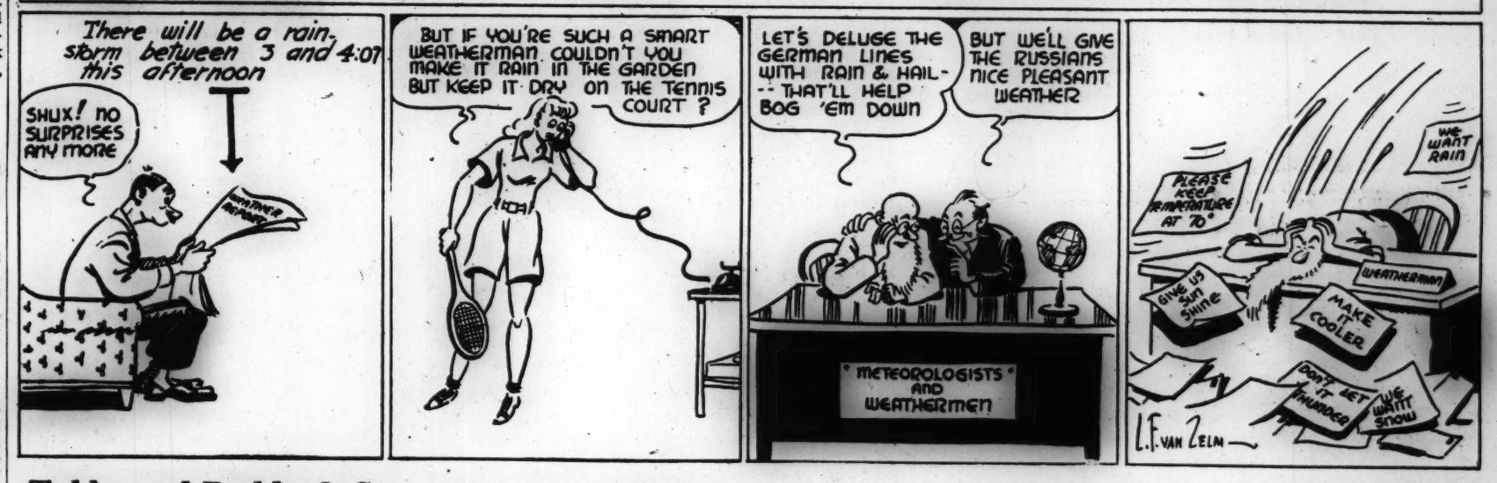
Brevities

London Opinion: A business man says he prefers girls in junior positions at his office, although they do whistle at their work. Our office boys just whistle!

Punch ©: At a recent wedding the bride's four brothers—all War Reserve policemen—were in attendance. The bridegroom went quietly.

Ryan in Boston Herald: On your toes, men! That ought to keep you properly pepped up and, besides, make your rubber heels last longer.

NEWS ITEM — CHICAGO — FUTURE METEOROLOGISTS MUST LEARN TO CONTROL THE WEATHER SAYS PROF. A.E. PARR.


There will be a rain-storm between 3 and 4:07 this afternoon
SHUX! NO SURPRISES ANY MORE
BUT IF YOU'RE SUCH A SMART WEATHERMAN COULDN'T YOU MAKE IT RAIN IN THE GARDEN BUT KEEP IT DRY ON THE TENNIS COURT ?
LET'S DELUGE THE GERMAN LINES WITH RAIN & HAIL-- THAT'LL HELP BOG 'EM DOWN
BUT WE'LL GIVE THE RUSSIANS NICE PLEASANT WEATHER
METEOROLOGISTS AND WEATHERMEN
PLEASE KEEP RAINFALL AT 70°
WE WANT RAIN
GIVE US SUNSHINE
WEATHERMAN
MAKE IT COOLER
DON'T LET IT THUNDER
WE WANT SNOW
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Except When It's Catsup*

By Le Pelley

I WONDER WHAT THE WEATHER'S GOING TO BE TOMORROW ....
IT'S GOING TO RAIN ...
RAIN ? OH NO... IMPOSSIBLE !!
I TELL YOU THE BAROMETER SAYS RAIN !!
OH, FOOEY... THAT BAROMETER HAS ALWAYS SAID RAIN SINCE IT WAS HUNG UNDER THAT SHELF OF FLOWER POTS..
MOM WATERS THE FLOWERS EVERY DAY AND IT DRIBBLES DOWN ON IT.. !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Table? What Table?*

By Rodgers

"Why, Snubs!" said Joan today- "Your table manners are terrible!"
?
I don't see how she figured that out!
I wasn't eating at any table!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sheet Music Shortage*

By The Hagers

WHAM
BOM
The clerk in Drakeville's music store
Rushed past and bolted fast the door.
"This concert thing, that you've begun,
Has surely had me on the run.
Sylvester Scaup, all by himself,
Cleaned out my tenor-solo shelf.
If this keeps up, you understand,
Song-ration coupons I'll demand."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Auto Workers' Case

The situation in Detroit may be a little more serious than at first appears. A strike involving 27,500 men in six plants is, indeed, sufficiently consequential in itself, but it is, we suspect, only a surface symptom of a major problem. That problem must be corrected if harmony and optimum production are to be restored not only among the nearly one million members claimed by the United Auto Workers, but American workers and consumers in general.

By this we do not mean to condone the present strike. We emphatically agree with the responsible auto union chiefs, and with the responsible Governmental authorities, that the men are wrong in trying at this critical hour to adjust their grievances through strikes.

The national interest demands full production. To slacken or quit because of secondary hardships only invites the greater, primary, disaster of military defeat or prolonged war.

Some injustices, and many sacrifices, are, unfortunately, an apparently inescapable by-product of war. But this inevitability by no means excuses those in authority from doing their level best to correct unfair conditions. And, above all, nothing can excuse officialdom for misleading those who petition for aid.

Spokesmen for the strikers in Detroit complain about firms hiring new employees at rates higher than those paid workers with seniority. Others complain that "John Smith must work for from 20 to 30 cents an hour less than Harry Jones for identical work." If true, these are situations that should be corrected at once.

However, we believe those complaints do not touch the fundamental difficulty of the workers, a difficulty which was brought out forcefully this week in an advertisement issued by the United Auto Workers. After pointing out that white flour has gone up 24 per cent in price in the last year; butter 41 per cent; carrots 39 per cent; cabbage 119 per cent; lamb 45 per cent; potatoes 100 per cent, the U. A. W. flatly asserts: "We have no Office of Price Administration that deserves to be called a price control agency."

So the nub of the whole matter is that these workers have very little confidence in the way the Government is holding the line on food prices. It is charged that more than half the grocery stores in the country are openly violating ceiling prices.

There appears to be an angry feeling that while wage increases must be fought for against a resisting Little Steel formula, food prices ascend at will. The workers have been led to look to the Government for relief.

The vivid fact is that the Government has promised too much. It should be more candid with the people, explaining that when it tries artificially to control prices, in the present situation, it is undertaking to nullify the first law of economics—almost as immutable as the law of gravity. Even so, it has done immeasurably better than it did during the first World War considerably better than Russia has done in this war, and only a mite worse than England did in the first year it undertook such controls.

The real reason prices rise is not merely because the Government fails to enforce its ceilings, but because demand for food exceeds supply. At this stage of the game, Americans must share the shortages or increase the supply.

It is up to Government to make this clear, to see that shortages are equitably distributed—and not to neglect to increase substantially the supply.

Round the Clock

In trying to meet impending United Nations attacks, the Axis is bedeviled by uncertainty—except in the air. But the certainty that, as Foreign Minister Eden has just said, the Axis will be bombed not only "round the clock, but round the map" at an increasing tempo, can be no comfort to the German, Italian, and Japanese people. Current results of the air war—a ratio of 186 to 5 for two days' losses over Sicily and Sardinia; the war's sixty-fifth raid on Berlin; and American capture of a flying strip on Attu only 600 miles from the northernmost of Japan's home islands—do nothing to ease Axis worries.

For nine straight nights the RAF has been over Germany. On many of these raids more than three times as many tons of destruction have been dumped on German cities as the Nazis were ever able to land on Britain in a night. Supplemented by daylight Mosquito jabs and Flying Fortress-plus-Liberator raids, this attack has reached an intensity that is manifestly carrying the Luftwaffe to the cracking point. One weakness of the round-the-clock procedure has been that American bombers have not been able to raid the interior of Germany in daylight, but now the 400-miles-per-hour Mosquitoes are keeping the Reich's air defenses on the alert 24 hours a day.

Berlin can be sure that this kind of pressure will continue and that the numbers of British and American bombers based on England will steadily increase. That certainty must be almost harder to bear than the uncertainty about where Allied power will strike next.

The Sniping Continues

Things are not going well for the reciprocal trade agreements program. Americans need to be apprised of this fact. Voters sometimes naively suppose that when a liberal policy, like this for which Secretary Hull has worked ten years, at last proves its worth, even to many who formerly opposed it, it automatically wins the support of the people's representatives in Washington. This is not necessarily so, as may be seen from current Congressional efforts to hamstring the Hull program.

For example, the House of Representatives decided last week to cut the period by which the Trade Agreements Act is to be extended. Supporters of the measure hoped for a three-year extension; the House finally voted a two-year term. This in itself was not a tragic development. But the fact that the public accepted this setback so quietly has encouraged further efforts to vitiate the trade program.

Specifically, the Senate Finance Committee has just voted to make the agreements subject to revocation by Congress or by Presidential proclamation. To do so would inject into the entire trade treaty picture many of the very elements of uncertainty which have usually hampered understanding, both economic and political, between the United States and its neighbors.

Somebody—and quite a number of somebodies—ought to be telling both Houses of Congress that the die-hardism being expressed by them on this question of the trade treaties is counter to public interest and desire.

Italy—Future Republic?

Not many people have been diverted from more serious matters by the possibility of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication. The free world is fairly well insulated against the notion that the political chessboard of Europe will be greatly altered merely by the moving about of a few big pieces. Free peoples know that the evil that has brought the world to its present tragic condition will not be interred with the bones of a few political reputations as of kings or dictators. A thoroughgoing re-education of peoples whose thought has been tainted by dictatorship and philosophies of violence is looked for by liberal-minded men and women.

Fortunately in the very countries which have been mesmerized by these influences are patriots of broad vision who will welcome aid in bringing true liberty to their homelands. Apparently Italians of this stamp have not been impressed by the abdication rumor. For Italy's King to step down in favor of his son, who, though no very ardent Fascist, has not shown much will to oppose Fascism, would probably mean little to Italian liberals. But many of them must be regarding these last days of Fascism with hope that its fall will prepare the way in Italy for a regime which will permit Italians to develop their capacity for self-government to the utmost.

Such a hope does not preclude a constitutional monarchy for Italy, but the hope must inspire many Italians with the old but ever-new dream of Mazzini—the dream of an Italian Republic. Today some Italian patriots are extremely disturbed over the possibility that powerful members of the United Nations may overlook the Republican sentiment which exists in Italy. They fear that by co-operating with the Monarchy and its supporters in the Vatican, United Nation's leaders may perpetuate a modified or hidden Fascism in the land. After World War One, a Republic was set up by the allies in conquered Germany. Today Italian Republicans may well ask whether it would not be feasible for the victorious Powers to help the liberal and peace-loving elements in Italy to form their own Republic.

The Bookshelf

Cavalier of the Typecase

Mrs. Georgina Kendall Fellowes, born in 1850, is a gay and witty lady, very much interested in everything. When she learned that Prof. Fayette Copeland was doing research on the New Orleans Times-Picayune, she invited him to visit her at Boerne, Texas, where she still resides on a part of the Kendall ranch, and turned over to him a trunkful of papers written by or to her distinguished father. The result is a full-length biography, KENDALL OF THE PICAYUNE (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.).

George Wilkins Kendall was one of the most adventurous and colorful figures of the great early days of American journalism. Born in New Hampshire in 1809, he educated himself by reading and by serving a varied apprenticeship on newspapers all over the young Republic. Having mastered his trade, he went to New Orleans, and in 1837 founded the Picayune, in partnership with Francis Asbury Lumsden.

The paper was enormously successful from the start, being the first New Orleans boasted which was within the reach of the poorest purse. For thirty years it was Kendall's darling. He was witty, urbane, tremendously energetic, informed on and interested in every question of public concern, gifted with a pungent style, and a grand narrator. He guided the paper's policies during its formative years, wrote hugely for it from distant lands, made it a powerful weapon for the recognition and annexation of Texas, and no doubt saved it during the difficult days of the Civil War and Reconstruction.

* * *

Visiting Texas in 1841, he joined the madcap expedition Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar sent out for the conquest of New Mexico. He was taken prisoner with the Texans, marched overland to Mexico City, spent months in prison, and emerged with his "Narrative of the Texan-Santa Fé Expedition," a best-selling book, and still the standard account of the ill-starred adventure.

He became the first war correspondent by joining Taylor at the Rio Grande. After reporting the battle of Monterrey, he scurried south to Vera Cruz and went through the campaign of the Valley of Mexico with Scott. Several years before, the Picayune had established a sort of pony express service to the North and East, and it regularly received and sent news "twenty-four hours ahead of the mail." A similar arrangement enabled Kendall to gain days over all rivals. His dispatches frequently went through ahead of the official couriers, and made the Picayune the clearing house for news from the front. It was quoted far and wide; it became as famous for dependability as for speed. Kendall's report of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo reached Washington simultaneously with the army's rider, and the Picayune actually scooped the State Department.

* * *

Kendall traveled in Europe, reported on the revolution of 1848, married a French girl, and returned to Texas, where he established the new state's first sheep ranch on his large holdings in the beautiful hill country above San Antonio. He was a substantial farmer, with vision and common sense. He realized that the plight of the South was due to the one-crop system, and he preached and practiced subsistence farming almost a century ago.

All of his activities and observations were grist to the Picayune's mill. He saw everything, knew everybody, and he had the gift of making things exciting to his readers. A portion of this spirit has descended upon his biographer, so that the book is a tense and exciting narrative, at once scholarly and stimulating.

K. C. K.

Our Readers Say—

How to Buy a Tractor at The Ceiling Price

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Northeastern Ohio has had a very heavy run of farm auctions lately and the Government-sponsored ceiling prices on tractors and certain other farm machinery have caused a battle of wits between the auctioneers working for the sellers and the buyers clamoring for labor-saving machinery of latest type.

Farmers have been known to have several of their friends put their names in a hat, where the auctioneer observes the ceiling prices, and by that means increase their chance of being the lucky one of slipping the friend the cash for the machine.

The other type of auctioneer for a while sold a bale of hay or a rooster with the tractor thrown in at the ceiling price to find that such bale of hay would bring $200 to $300. Another variation was to sell the tractor plow or tractor cultivator and say that the buyer could then have the option of taking the tractor at ceiling price.

One farmer had his son trying out the tractor as it was being sold and, after bidding way beyond the ceiling price to have it "knocked down" to him, took his time before approaching the clerk to settle. In the meantime, his son was well on his way home with the tractor. The farmer then gave his check for ceiling price only and told the clerk to sue him for the balance.

Another farmer paid about $400 for a $100 plow to get the tractor option. (He had rented out his tractor to a construction company working on a cost plus contract). This farmer wrote out a check for each purchase, drove the tractor home and called up his bank and stopped payment on the plow check.

The auctioneer will have to think up the next one now.

Jefferson, Ohio — J. M. BENSON

A Penman's Plea

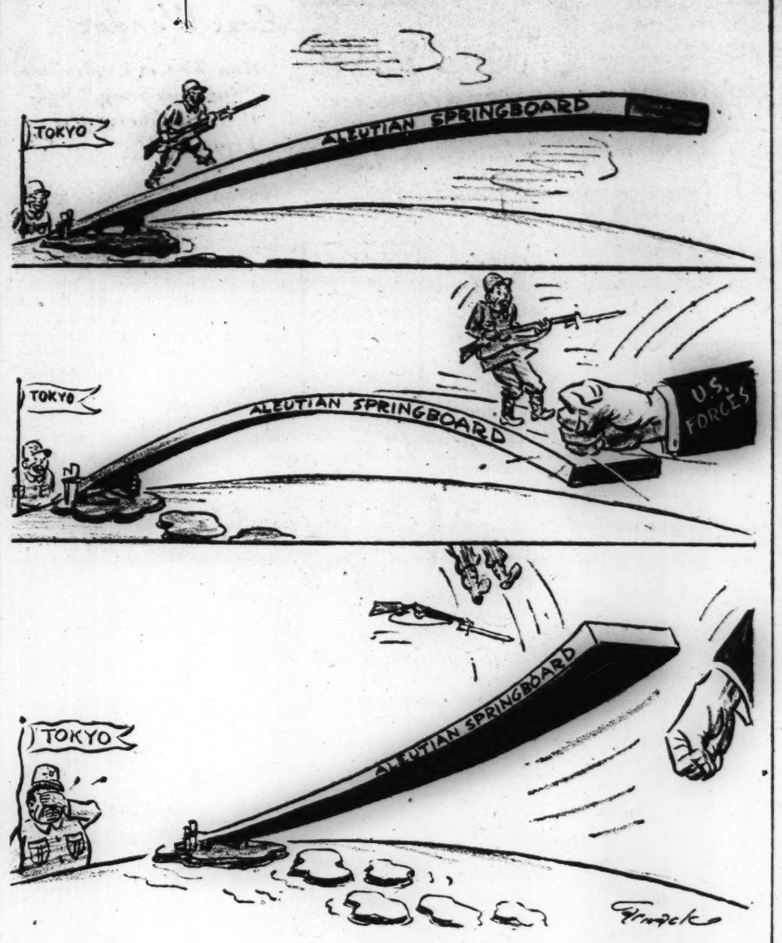
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I see that the Post Office Department plans many improvements, and in things both small and great. I hope it makes one particular improvement, and that is in the public writing pens in post offices. Banks, hotels, and other places where free pens are placed daily on writing desks seem to know how to protect the pens so that they will hold up well at least one day. If they can do it, we believe the post offices can.

Denver, Colo. — JOSEPH A. SHIRES

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

In Reverse



Down the Middle of the Road

Some Blind Spots

By Erwin D. Canham

In all the news and excitement about the visit of Winston Churchill to the United States, we are prone to overlook another visitor: Eduard Beneš. The fact is typical of a flaw in present American thinking. We are very largely regarding this as an Anglo-American war, and a tendency is all too prevalent to assume that ultimately it will be an Anglo-American peace—with, of course, the addition of the Soviet Union.

We tend to ignore the western Europeans. We tend to ignore the statesmen who have had the most experience of peace-administering. No man today, perhaps, better understands the political realities of world organization than Eduard Beneš. No man can be of more help in outlining the framework which we must one day begin to build, and which even now we might well get into rough blueprint.

* * *

And President Beneš is not alone. In the United States, in exile, there are today scores if not hundreds of extremely able Europeans. There are French and Spanish and Italians, Belgians and Dutch and Danes, Norwegians and Czechs and Poles, Yugoslavs and Greeks. There are men who come close to being composite Europeans, if not world-citizens. Are their talents being used adequately? We very much doubt it. The more energetic, not to say thrusting, among them have got some kind of toehold or other. Some are helping in the war effort, others are in education or journalism. But few indeed have any connection at all with the vital sources of peace-planning.

It is not the sturdier democrats among these Europeans who have ingratiated themselves in highest American circles. The most-favored, on the whole, seem to be the demi-fascists. A good many of the democrats and lovers of freedom never got here at all. They couldn't get passports or visas from the State Department which seemed consistently to lean toward the others. But a good deal of exiled royalty or nobility, and statesmen of varied degrees of fascism, have found ready entree and fascinated listeners.

In many respects the postwar planning program of today is far behind 1917. No great peace leader has come forward. We have the Four Freedoms, but no Fourteen Points. Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill, admittedly great leaders in wartime, are almost equally felt unlikely to be suited to the quite different problems of peace. Our study groups, numerous though they be, are not concentrating on common goals and a single outstanding plan of world organization as they did in 1917-18. In short, we are continuing steadily to drift toward peace almost as unpreparedly as we drifted into war. There is no escaping this stark conclusion.

Meantime, there are at work some groups and individuals who know exactly what they want in a way that the lovers of democracy do not. The supporters of fascism, especially clerical fascism, are actively, subtly, and ubiquitously at work. Their ranks are not confined to Europeans by any means, but cut across frontiers and nationality and include American sponsors. Their influence in Washington is large.

Geneva and the approach of the League of Nations are in high disfavor. That is to say, although even its friends are agreed on the League's mistakes, and seek to avoid them, the most powerful influences in Washington and London are anti-League in a positive and vindictive sense. They would not even make much use of the civil-service experience in countless nonpolitical fields where Geneva achieved much. They would discard the superb physical plant.

* * *

Against this background, the first United Nations Conference takes place at Hot Springs, with its sole relationship to the people—the channel through the press—obstructed to a degree far behind the public-relations achievements of all the 1920-1939 conferences, behind the Versailles Conference of 1918, behind the powerful press position of much of the nineteenth century. That this setback to public information should have been dictated by the American President, a leader who always enjoyed close and understanding relations with the press, is another sad anomaly.

And what is the Axis doing, meantime? Rumors of monarchist changes come from Italy. A secret representative of Italy is said to have arrived in Washington, seeking information on peace terms. Germany sends its three ablest, most ingratiating, and shrewdest diplomatists—the men best-liked in the United States—to Madrid, to the Vatican, and to a roving post. These are only the surface developments. Behind the scenes, the effort to divide and confuse our thinking goes on apace. There are still Fifth Columnists. There are still isolationists in America, and imperialists in Britain.

It is time to think again of the enemy from within.

Mirror of World Opinion

The U. S. A.'s Influence

In less than two centuries of independence the United States through the genius of its statesmen and men of science, through its philanthropists and through its great leaders in every branch of human activity, by its creative genius, by its Christianity of labor, has been exerting an unparalleled influence in the life of all the nations in its constructive activities toward peace, as it is today sending to all far-corners of the earth the help of its might on the battlefields for liberty.

We in all of Latin America enjoy the benefits of North American solidarity, the movement of its riches, the co-operation of its experts and the social activity of its philanthropists, of which Panama and Brazil are two examples.—DR. PAULO G. HASSLOCHER, Brazilian Minister to Panama, in a Pan-American Day address.

"Hate Dies Every Minute"

The person of a man may leave—or be taken away—but the best part of a good man stays. It stays forever. Love is immortal and makes all things immortal. But hate dies every minute.—From "The Human Comedy," by WILLIAM SAROYAN, published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.

The Wide Horizon

"Prayer for Victory"

The following poem was recited by Raymond Massey first on CBS "Report to the Nation" Saturday night, May 15, and repeated by him at the "I Am an American Day" rally in Central Park, New York, the next day. Mr. Massey is now a Major in the Canadian Army. The poem was written by Maj. Dick Diespecker, also of the Canadian Army. Both readings of the poem were broadcast.

I stood upon a hill in the fall of the year,
A lovely hill, soft and still green
With the breath of summer.
And the sun reached long golden fingers
Into the valley floor,
And lighted the Autumn-painted trees
With the fires of God.
This was peace.
But over the ridge there was no peace,
Over the ridge was war. . . .
Ghastly and bloody;
The quick and the dead.
Whirling in a mad blasting conflict. . . .
Ripping the skies
And the earth,
And the churning sea. . . .
And our men were there,
They were fighting and dying;
Sweating in the desert and the jungles;
Wheeling through the clouds;
Drawing their deadly beads
Under the choppy waves
Of a dozen seas. . . .
This was war. . . .

* * *

This was the dark, hard road to Victory.
And I thought,
When Victory comes . . . what then?
I looked up . . .
And saw the face of God . . .
Dear Lord, when Victory comes,
When the guns are silent,
And the bombs stop falling,
And the seas are clean and fresh and safe;
When the dying shall scream no more,
And the starving are fed;
And soft green moss
Covers the tragic scars of ruined cities . . .
Then, dear God, make us worthy of Victory.
Give us the strength to take Victory,
Quietly and with gentle hands,
And mould a great new world
Of freedom and friendship . . .
To take it like a garden,
Ripping the weeds
From the rich, black earth,
Burning them in the fires of Truth,
So that never again
Will there be a Hitler or a Mussolini;
A Himmler or a Goebbels;
Never again a Blitzkrieg;
Never again the bitter treachery
Of Pearl Harbor;
Or the tragedy of Coventry;
Or blood running in the hills of Bataan.

* * *

God give us strength
To set our own house in order . . .
Let every nation take its rightful place,
In the world of men,
Free and untrammeled . . .
Let there be Commonwealths but not Empires;
Bonds of friendship but not chains of bondage;
Let the strong be wise,
And the weak, protected,
Let the sun light the darkest street,
And the rain of wisdom
Wash the slums of the earth,
Into vague memories,
Let this hilltop be the world,
Soft green and eternally at peace,
With the leaves drinking life
From the sun;
And the long blue horizon
Dusted with the smoke
Of a million peaceful hearths,
And the breeze vibrant and bright
With the laughter and song
Of a million voices.
Dear Lord of heaven and earth,
Give us these strengths
When Victory comes . . .
Guide us to peace,
Forever and ever,
Amen.

A Mighty Weapon

It will take strong action on our part to win this war. But our plans, our stratagems, our intelligence and wisdom would be bettered far were each Christian to use the weapons of prayer valorously. Paul, were he with us, would exhort us to pray. His words remain to inspire; these, the words: " . . . the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."—*Dayton* (Ohio) *Journal Herald.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.